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TODAY IN arab news

Cooperation studied
 The Islamic Development Bank's IRII and United Nations Development Program's TDC are studying possibilities for joint efforts to promote technical cooperation among developing countries. — Page 2

Mubarak in Romania
 Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak arrived Wednesday in Bucharest on an official three-day visit to discuss with Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu the Middle East situation. — Page 4

Okinawa protest
 Okinawa representatives present to Japan's Education Ministry a note protesting the deletion from history textbooks of references to the "massacre" of Okinawan civilians by Japanese military. — Page 5

Bird migration
 Over the next few months, millions of birds will escape the European winter, leaving their breeding grounds for the long journey to the southern sun. It will be a rewarding exercise for the Jeddah bird-watchers to observe the migration. — Page 7

EEC-U.S. row
 West European governments are finding it harder than expected to reach a joint policy on how to fight U.S. trade sanctions, European Economic Community officials say. — Page 10

Coe surprised
 World record holder Sebastian Coe of Britain was in for a rude shock on the third day of the European Athletics Championships when he was pushed to the second spot in the 800 meters final by Hans-Peter Ferner of West Germany. — Page 13

Australian scandal
 A vast crime organization with foreign connections has been flourishing in Australia, a royal inquiry commission report says. — Page 16

Gold nosedives

ZURICH, Sept. 8 (R) — Gold closed sharply lower at \$457.45 here and was \$23 below early morning highs, in a volatile market, which calmed in the late afternoon, dealers said. The previous close was \$480.483.
 The sharp fall was due to sustained profit taking after the recent strong surge of the metal and a report that Arab heads of state had agreed unanimously on a Middle East peace plan. A stronger dollar on foreign exchange markets contributed to the decline, they added.
 The wide spreads on the interbank dealing price continued to illustrate the nervous state of the market.

Interior Ministry denies Iran report

JEDDAH, Sept. 8 (SPA) — An Interior Ministry spokesman denied a report by Tehran radio Wednesday which alleged that Iranian pilgrims staged a major demonstration in Madinah Tuesday night.
 The Tehran radio broadcast alleged that on the anniversary of the July 8 tragedy, thousands of Iranian pilgrims staged a major demonstration in Madinah Tuesday night accompanied by Hojatuslam Mussavi, Khomeini's representative and supervisor of Iranian pilgrims. The Islamic masses, which included pilgrims from other Islamic countries, marked the July 8 anniversary, pro-

tested and condemned the crime by enemies of Islam in the recent bomb explosion in Tehran and denounced the Fez summit conference. The demonstrators also carried slogans against the vainglorious and converged at the Al-Baki tomb.
 The ministry said that a special gathering of Iranian pilgrims alone was held at the Al-Baki tomb as is customary to them. The gathering was attended by the supervisor of Iranian pilgrims, Mussavi. No pilgrims from other Islamic countries took part. Other matters referred to by Tehran radio are totally untrue.

Swiss reject Polish offer

BERN, Sept. 8 (AFP) — Switzerland Wednesday rejected Warsaw's offer to send "special intervention troops" to deal with the occupation of the Polish Embassy here, Swiss Confederation Vice-Chancellor Achille Casanova announced.
 The Swiss government, meeting in ordinary session, had refused similar offers from other countries, he added. Casanova told a news conference that the armed commando that seized the embassy Monday was composed of four men.

Swiss authorities said the armed dissident commandos seized documents of "great importance" Tuesday when they discovered the military attaché hiding in the building, Ulrich Hubacher, head of the justice and police department crisis team, refused to say if the commando was attempting to use the documents to put additional pressure on the Polish authorities.
 Hubacher named the attaché as Zygmunt Droboszewski. He and four other hostages remained in the embassy Wednesday after

eight were released in negotiations with Swiss authorities.
 Hubacher said the Swiss Federal Council (government), met in routine session at 9:00 a.m. and would study the importance of the document find with the crisis committee.
 Hubacher said a Polish offer of help did not involve practical police aid. London press reports Tuesday said three members of Britain's elite anti-terrorist Special Air Services (SAS) had arrived here to help with listening and camera devices.

Hubacher said negotiations continued with the commando leader, whom he referred to as "Colonel W". Hubacher added that talks were in Polish and German in turn, and that another unidentified person had also joined in.
 He said a hostage freed at 2:00 a.m. was the man treated by a Swiss doctor Tuesday for high blood pressure. The gunmen have said they are a unit of the "Army of Insurgent Patriot Policy" composed of former Polish officers.

Chiesa murder row heats up

ROME, Sept. 8 (R) — The son of Sicily's assassinated anti-Mafia police chief Wednesday accused the island's political leaders of involvement in his father's murder, sharpening a national controversy over the affair.
 "My father's assassination was a political crime, planned and executed in Palermo," Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa's son Nando said in an interview with the Rome daily *La Repubblica*. "The men behind it are to be sought in the Sicilian Christian Democratic Party," he said. "The Mafia is on speaking terms with everyone, including the island's Christian Democratic dignitaries. Some of these opposed giving my father any special powers."
 His father had discovered that even some of the staff of his prefecture were involved up to their necks with convicted Mafia mobsters. The Christian Democrats have been in-

ing a political rearward action against furious criticism from Palermo's influential cardinal Salvatore Pappalardo, the Italian press and the Communist Party.

The church has attacked Christian Democratic politicians who have attended Mafia funerals, prompting embarrassed responses by the party's national leaders who are currently holding a summer propaganda session called "festival of friendship."

Gen. Dalla Chiesa's son said bitterly that one leader at the festival in central Italy had managed to deliver a speech on the killings without once mentioning the word "Mafia." Cardinal Pappalardo's words of condemnation have led to an unprecedented breach in relations between the church and the party just one month before Pope John Paul is scheduled to make the first visit to Palermo.

For resolving Palestine issue Summit endorses Arab plan

FEZ, Sept. 8 (SPA) — The Arab League's 12th reconvened Fez summit Wednesday endorsed a unified Arab peace plan for the settlement of the Palestine problem.

Conference sources here said the endorsement was in the light of a report submitted by the political committee to the summit during Tuesday night's session which continued till the early hours Wednesday.

The sources said the plan took into consideration the Saudi peace plan presented by King Fahd, the Tunisian peace proposals as well as the latest American peace initiative. They added that Arab leaders had agreed to hold their 13th summit in Saudi Arabia.

The leaders have also agreed to terminate the mandate of the all-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon, the sources said.

Reuters said there was no official word on the outcome of the three-day meeting, which was due to end ahead of schedule with an official lunch given by King Hassan of Morocco. But Arab news agency reporters traveling with their official delegations said agreement had been reached on the main topics — a Middle East strategy and the aftermath of the Lebanon war.

Arab diplomats in Rabat said they understood the new Arab plan called for the establishment of a Palestinian state within a peace process that would include the participants of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Tunisian News Agency (TAP) said the new Arab plan was based partly on a call by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba for a "return to international legality" in the Middle East. The 79-year-old president, represented here by his Prime Minister Muhammad Mzali, had urged the heads of state to accept a 1947 United Nations partition plan that proposed the establishment of a Jewish and an Arab state in British-ruled Palestine.

The summit was the first gathering of Arab heads of state since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon June 6. The PLO was represented by its chairman, Yasser Arafat, whose commando forces were besieged in Beirut for 10 weeks before their evacuation from the Lebanese capital.

Twenty of the 22 member states of the Arab League were represented at Fez, 14 of them at head of state level. Egypt was suspended from the league for making peace with Israel in 1979 and Libya's Muammar Qaddafi decided not to attend.

Conference sources said the Syrians had come to the summit prepared to accept a Lebanese call for the ending of the mandate under which 30,000 Syrian troops were stationed in Lebanon to keep the peace after the civil war. The sources said the official lifting of the mandate would allow the Syrians to quit Lebanon without appearing to bow to Israeli pressure along the front line in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley.

The reported agreement on a joint Arab strategy appeared to be a victory for moderate Arab states which saw their earlier attempts to get unified backing for a peace plan dashed by radicals in the Arab League.

Peking to better standard of living

PEKING, Sept. 8 (AFP) — The Chinese Communist Party has given top priority to the need to improve the standard of living for a billion Chinese, relegating the class struggle to second place. The new party constitution turns its back on the methods of the Mao Tse-tung regime and condemns the "personality cult," emphasizing instead the principle of a "collective leadership" within the party. The 50 article text symbolically does away with the position of party chairman, established in 1945 by Mao, who held it until his death in 1976, and places this central position with that of secretary general.

The official party philosophy is still called "Mao Tse-tung thought" but this is no longer attributed to Mao alone. The constitution says it was created by "Chinese planners" in the plural, with Mao as their chief representative. It is described as the crystallized, collective wisdom of the Communist Party and as Marxism-Leninism integrated with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution.

The new document also differs from the old in that any Chinese worker, peasant, soldier or intellectual over 18 may apply to join the party, which currently has 39 million members.

Meanwhile, couples in Peking who agree to have only one child will benefit from a new program of material bonuses starting Nov. 1, the New China News Agency (NCNA) announced Wednesday.

These benefits will include extended maternity leave — up to one year instead of the present 56 days. Honeymoon leave will be granted to couples who agree to marry after age 25 for men and 23 for women. The agency also said that over the past two years, population growth in Peking had been reduced and was currently running at less than 10 per thousand. It added that 420,000 couples in Peking had pledged not to have a second child. Should they go back on their word, the couples will incur severe financial penalties.

Couples who agree to have only one child will also receive a monthly grant of \$2.50 until their child is 14. They will also be given priority for their child's admission to nurseries and schools.

Delegation sources said Wednesday that Arafat has urged Arab leaders to adopt "a conciliatory attitude" toward Reagan's Middle East peace plan. Addressing a closed session of the Arab summit meeting, Arafat said the Reagan plan and an earlier plan put forward by King Fahd could form the basis for negotiations on a general Middle East peace settlement.

The sources, requesting anonymity, said Arafat, in a major policy statement to the Arab leaders, for the first time offered to

discuss the possibility of some form of mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO. Arafat was reporting to the Arab leaders on decisions taken at a meeting of the PLO executive committee Sunday at its new headquarters in Tunis.

Among the conditions he listed for possible mutual recognition were an Israeli evacuation of all occupied Arab territories including East Jerusalem, and acceptance of the PLO as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

U.S. repeats pullout call

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (R) — The United States has called for a rapid Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and said it did not regard Prime Minister Menachem Begin's rejection of President Reagan's latest peace proposals as the last word.

State Department spokesman John Hughes said the U.S. would like to see Israel conclude a peace treaty with Lebanon but this should not be linked with the pullout of all foreign troops, including those from Israel and Syria from that country. The spokesman said the U.S. would bring "proper pressure and persuasion" on Israel to accept Reagan's new Middle East peace proposals.

These call for self-government by Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan and a freeze on Israeli settlements in the territories occupied in 1967.

Hughes said the U.S. would like to see Israel and Lebanon sign a formal peace treaty. The State Department spokesman said as

part of a solution, Israeli security needs in Southern Lebanon must also be met.

Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said Monday Israel would have to establish a "special status" for Southern Lebanon, where attacks against Israel were often mounted in the past, if the two governments did not sign a peace treaty.

Other officials said Tuesday Israel intended to keep a 25-mile area along the border clear of hostile forces. How this would be done was not spelled out, but Israel for years relied on right-wing Lebanese militiamen to control the area.

Asked about Sharon's call for special status for the border area, Hughes said there was "room for discussion about how Israel's security concerns might be met."

The state department spokesman also stressed Washington's desire that Israel and Egypt resume their long-stalled talks on Palestinian autonomy, regardless of developments in Lebanon.

Israel hits Syrian missiles

TEL AVIV, Sept. 8 (AP) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin announced in Knesset that Israeli planes had attacked and destroyed Syrian anti-aircraft missiles in Lebanon Wednesday.

Begin was handing a note before he went to the rostrum to wind up a major debate on American Mideast policy in the wake of the Lebanon war, and he prefaced his remarks by revealing the attack, which he said was a warning to Syria. "Our aircraft destroyed a battery of Syrian ground-to-air missiles inside Lebanon, and I take this opportunity

once again to warn the government of Syria that we will not stand for introduction of missile batteries in Lebanese territory," Begin said.

The military command in Tel Aviv said all Israeli planes returned safely after knocking out a battery of SAM-9 missiles behind Syrian lines some 10 kilometers east of Bhamdoun.

"Every missile battery like this that is brought in will be destroyed," Begin said. "I hope this warning will be heard in Damascus. We want no fighting with the Syrian Army."

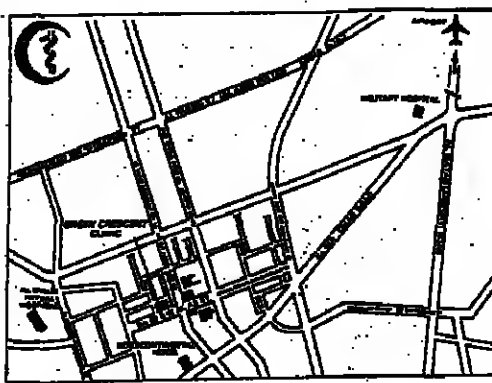
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Islamic institute, UNDP study joint aid

By Suresh Shah
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Sept. 8 — The Islamic Development Bank's Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI) and the United Nations Development Program's special unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) are studying the possibilities of mutual help to promote economic and social development among developing countries through technical cooperation.

A joint meeting to discuss the areas of cooperation between the two organizations was held recently at IDB's headquarters here was attended by IDB's officials and representatives of TCDC. Dr. Hussein Idris, director TCDC, and S. Shahid Hussain, deputy director TCDC, participated in the discussion.

"The Islamic Development Bank is the most important living example for promoting cooperation among developing countries and its work, research and the experience in the field can be of good help to the TCDC and through it to the developing countries," said Dr. Nevzat Yalcintas, head of IRTI's Research Division.

Professor Yalcintas told Arab News, the possibilities of cooperation in three areas were identified during the discussion and it was agreed that IDB will publish a book on "Inventory of Research and Training Institute in Muslim World" and present it to the United Nations. The work on this is expected to be over next March, he added.

Dr. Yalcintas said cooperation for conduct-



ing research in developing countries is possible as the Institute is already engaged in the work. Other areas of cooperation include training of personnel from developing countries for management, investment and project appraisal and evaluation; information and training about Islamic Banking to developing country's concerned agencies.

It might be recalled that the General Assembly of the United Nations introduced TCDC into the United Nations system in 1972 through the adoption of the resolution on "Cooperation among developing countries in the United Nations technical cooperation on programs and increased efficiency of

the capacity of the United Nations development system."

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 1974 decided to assign UNDP the initial functions and responsibilities, which involved a central promotional and co-ordinating role in the United Nations system for TCDC matters. The UN conference on TCDC took place in 1978 and resulted in agreement on the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

TCDC is seen as a step forward within technical cooperation because it involves a further stage towards increasing the self-reliance of developing countries.

The purpose of TCDC is manifold. Apart from enhancing progress towards self-reliance, the TCDC will provide a way for developing countries to share their capacities and experience with one another with a view to increasing and improving development assistance. It will provide a means of exploring the possibilities and advantages of regional and inter-regional development and also an alternative modality to governments for the formulation and implementation of their development policies, programs and projects.

The UNDP's role in TCDC will have three major aspects such as promotional; operational and supportive; and financial. The promotional role will include identifying TCDC potentials, bringing parties together, organizing training on TCDC, collecting, processing and disseminating information; and supporting projects which lead to TCDC. Other aspects include designing and assisting and participating in the execution of TCDC projects; strengthening regional or inter-regional institutions used for TCDC purposes. The financial aspects will include partial financing from its own sources, mobilizing external resources, making other financial arrangements for TCDC projects and activities.

BRIEFS

RIYADH (SPA) — Riyadh Governor Prince Salman, the chairman of the Higher Committee for the Development of Riyadh, Tuesday evening inspected Al-Murabba'a Palace which will be turned into a national museum. He was accompanied by Dr. Abdullah Masri, assistant education minister for cultural affairs.

RIYADH (SPA) — The Riyadh Information Center has opened an office at the pilgrims' transit camp, organized by the municipality with coordination with other government departments concerned. The office has been opened this year in response to Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani's instructions for effective participation by his ministry in the pilgrimage services.

JEDDAH (SPA) — A contract for SR133 million was signed Wednesday with a British company for building a sewage water purification plant south of Jeddah. The contract was signed by Makkah Governor Prince Majed, also chairman of the Western Region water and sewage authority. Fahd Al-Sulaiman, the authority's director general, said the plants will be completed within three years.

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Indian doctor wins Oxford scholarship

By Ahmad Khuroo
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Sept. 8 — Dr. Qazi Manzoor Syed, a locally practicing doctor from Kashmir, India has won the prestigious King Faisal Foundation scholarship for research at Oxford University. The award represents the first time the Program and Disbursement Committee has selected a candidate from the medical profession for the honor.

Dr. Syed was selected to enter the scholarship program for a Ph.D degree in Orthopedic surgery at Oxford. For three years he has been working as an orthopedic surgeon at the Jeddah Medical Center. The foundation has approved a grant of about SR70,000 a year for three years, including transportation for his wife and son.

The Foundation was created by the sons of the late King Faisal to undertake scientific, educational and charitable activities for the benefit of Muslims. It also aims at setting up scientific research centers and providing grants to researchers in various fields of science.

The King Faisal Foundation-sponsored scholarship program offers an opportunity to top Muslim graduates to complete their higher education and later return to participate in the development of their own countries. Initially, the program offers 10 scholarships, but the number may gradually be increased in the future.

The King Faisal Foundation award will enable Dr. Syed to do research on the muscular skeleton system for three years. The research program aims at studying the microvascular areas of the bones to find a bone cement with all the properties of the bone to help cases of fracture or bone injuries.

MWL leaders discuss Palestine

MAKKAH, Sept. 8 (SPA) — Palestine, Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories were discussed at a closed session here of the Constituent Assembly of the Muslim World League. The meeting was presided over by Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Baz, the president of the Religious Research, Legal Opinion and Islamic Endocrination and Guidance Departments. It was also attended by Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan, the league's secretary general.

MWL Assistant Secretary General Sheikh



Dr. Qazi Manzoor Syed

Saudi firm wins SR8m phone work

RIYADH, Sept. 8 (SPA) — An SR8,336,276 contract has been signed by the interior undersecretary with a Saudi Arabian firm here recently to install a telephone network at the Fifa mountainous area. The interior undersecretary is at the same time the vice chairman of the Committee for the Development of Fifa.

According to Ibrahim Muhammad Al-Thani, the committee's director general, telephone and telex links will be operational in Fifa, including the Bani Malek and Ayban districts, within the coming six months. In addition, the establishment of an electric network will begin within days, along with an afforestation and road development and surfacing program.

Muhammad Safwat Al-Sagqah said that the talks also centered on the re-writing of Islamic history to highlight the views of the Muslims themselves, rather than those of alien orientalists.

The assembly was also briefed by one of its members on the condition of Chadian refugees in Sudan and their repatriation to their home country. Other topics that came under review included the Muslims of Uganda and the requirements of Afghan Mujahideen (liberation fighters).

Adults urged, beat illiteracy, go to school

RIYADH, Sept. 8 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia Wednesday celebrated its International Day for the Eradication of Illiteracy. The Education Ministry and other concerned departments highlighted their sustained efforts to prompt illiterate adults to join night literacy schools. They used posters, bulletins and seminars that included lectures and plays on the importance of learning how to read and write.

Functional literacy and adult education in Saudi Arabia is separate from the regular educational system. It has its own statute promulgated in 1972, and a Higher Committee with a secretariat. The Kingdom plans to eradicate illiteracy within 20 years and the process was greatly boosted by the Third Five-Year Development Plan which reduced the duration of the course from four to two years. In the first year, the students are taught religion, reading, writing and arithmetic. The second year is a crash course to enable them to pursue their studies. All text books for academic year 1982/83 have already been prepared and distributed to various educational zones.

The Education Ministry trains about 240 teachers every year for night schools. The courses take place at the Riyadh Adult Education Center and the Research and Applied Studies Center in Al-Der'eyyah. It also sends instructors to Bahrain for higher training. The 1981/82 budget for the country's literacy and adult education program totaled SR107,845,425 for the 1,808 schools with 3,526 class-rooms in which 3,513 instructors taught to 76,273 illiterates. The administrative staff numbered 1,140.

Other authorities, especially the Defense and Aviation Ministry and the National Guard, are interested in the adult education process. They undertake their program in close cooperation with the Education Ministry to raise the educational standards of their men. They set up nearby schools and training institutes for every cantonment or camp. The Defense Ministry gives a number of incentives to its soldiers whenever they study and pass their literacy tests.

The National Guard has been active in the field since 1975. It opened 12 literacy schools with 50 classes in which 1,465 persons were enrolled. The number of schools during academic year 1981/82 rose to 38, the classes to 143 and the students to 286.

Prayer Times

Thursday	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	4:41	4:40	4:12	3:58	4:22	4:51
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:18	12:19	11:50	11:37	12:02	12:31
Asr (Afternoon)	3:43	3:47	3:19	3:07	3:31	4:02
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:31	6:33	6:05	5:52	6:17	6:47
Isha (Night)	8:01	8:03	7:35	7:22	7:47	8:17

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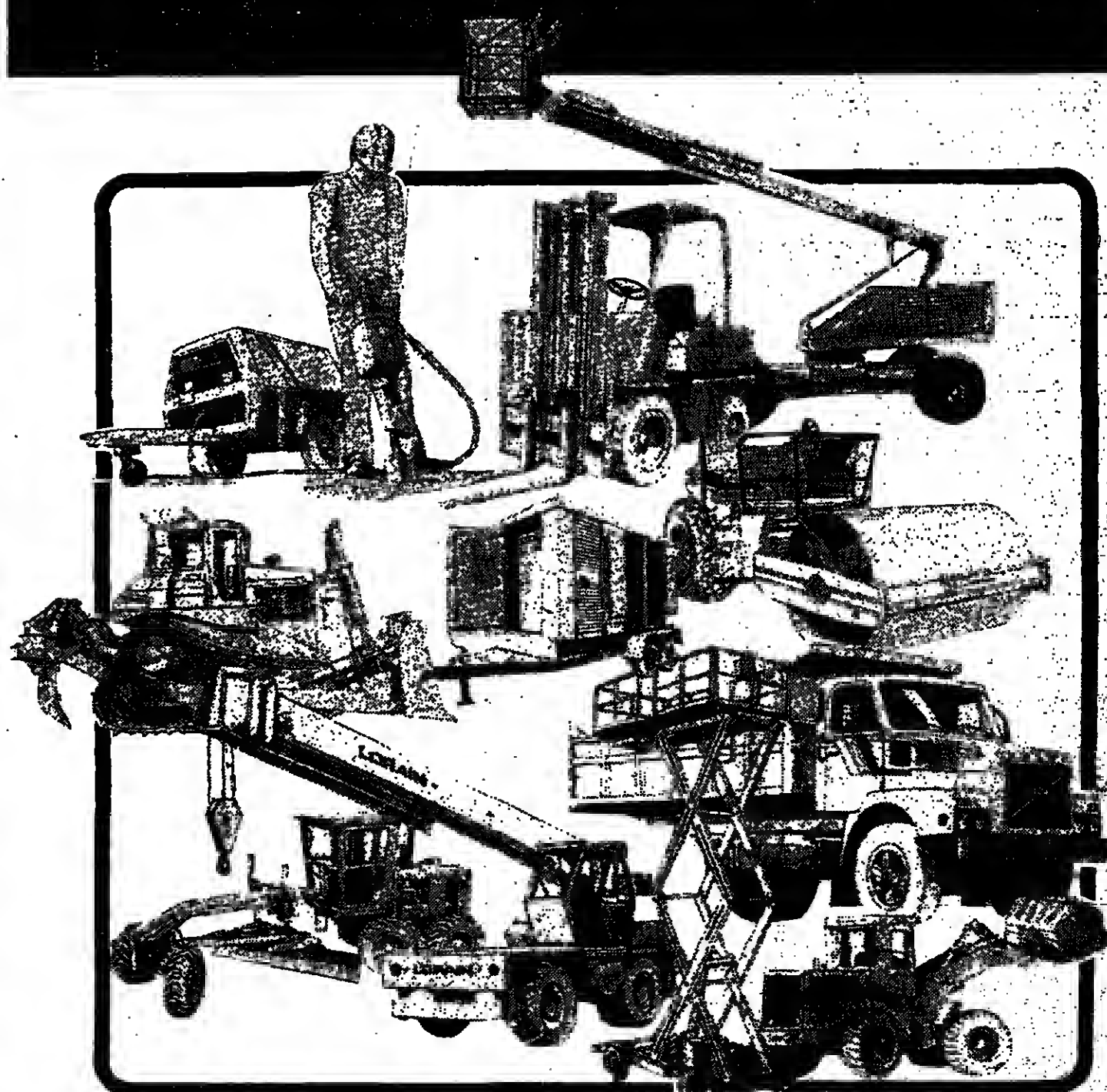


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Malaysian missions receive pilgrims, warn them against illegal activities

By Ahmad Shaaban

JEDDAH, Sept. 8 — Malaysia doesn't expect pilgrims from its country to remain in Saudi Arabia after having performed pilgrimage this year, Hajji Ahmad Yeop, the head of that country's 275-member pilgrimage mission told *Arab News* Wednesday. He said that pilgrims were duly warned before leaving Malaysia that overstaying in Saudi Arabia for religious purposes or for job hunt-

ing is definitely illegal and that no one would help them break the law, neither from Saudi Arabia, nor from Malaysia.

The 275-man force consists, in fact, of two missions, Yeop explained. One is a 95-member welfare mission comprising experienced persons who work in three places: Jeddah Airport, Makkah and Madinah. Some 20 persons at Jeddah Airport receive the pilgrims at the Hajj terminal and help them through the immigration procedures and with

the Mutawwef arrangements. Another 35 persons in Madinah visit the pilgrims at the Muzawwef's houses and see if they are sick or need any assistance. The other mission is a medical one consisting of 20 medical doctors and 160 para-medical staff, like nurses and mission attendants.

Yeop, who performed pilgrimage eight times since he first visited Saudi Arabia in 1972, said that the overall mission is under Luth, the Malaysian abbreviation for the Malaysian Pilgrim Management and Fund Board. The board encourages Malaysians to save money over a number of years to come to Makkah. In the meantime, the money is used for investment in real estate, share and other businesses. But the mission's expenses are totally covered by the government. So far, 13,500 Malaysian pilgrims have arrived and another 12,000 are expected, the official said. All Malaysian pilgrims come by air, he pointed out.

Luth is also making arrangements for pilgrims from Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, New Caledonia and Hong Kong. They are helped in their Hajj and especially air travel arrangements to Saudi Arabia. Special care is being given to them as Muslim minorities. Yeop said that Malaysia has unique arrangements in Arafat, including a fully air-conditioned tent hospital with a power generator and a freezer to produce ice and save people from suffering from heat strokes.

He highly praised Saudi authorities for the attention devoted to pilgrims from all countries. He said that the new King Abdul Aziz Airport has saved pilgrims from walking under the sun for a quarter of a mile or so. Now the United Agents Office and everything else is under one roof and properly air-conditioned. "We are very grateful to the Saudi government," Hajji Yeop said.

Saudi Red Crescent operates 67 medical, health centers

JEDDAH, Sept. 8 (SPA) — The Saudi Arabian Red Crescent has established 67 seasonal centers at the country's entry points and in the holy places to provide medical and preventive health care to pilgrims this year.

Al-Sheikh makes inspection tour

MADINAH, Sept. 8 (SPA) — Public Security Director Gen. Abdullah Al-Sheikh visited the Hijra Road and Manakha tunnel as part of his inspection tour of Madinah's public security preparations for the pilgrimage. Al-Sheikh also called on Madinah Governor Prince Saud bin Abdul Mohsen to brief him on the pilgrimage plan and the necessary measures taken for its success.

Weather stations inform pilgrims

JEDDAH, Sept. 8 (SPA) — Weather and pollution monitoring stations will begin operating in Arafat and Mina as of Sept. 18. The stations are to be operated by the Meteorology and Environmental Protection Administration (MEPA).

Equipped with modern devices and qualified personnel, the stations will broadcast weather reports for the benefit of pilgrims to help them avoid sunstroke. The establishment of the monitoring stations comes in the context of the Kingdom's preparations for pilgrims.

Pilgrim tally now 261,686

JEDDAH, Sept. 8 (SPA) — By midnight Tuesday 261,686 pilgrims had arrived in Saudi Arabia, showing a six percent increase (15,306 pilgrims) compared to the same day last year. An Interior Ministry spokesman said that 215,873 pilgrims came by air, 24,463 by sea and 21,348 by land.

Students begin new school year

By Jean Grant
Alkhorbar Bureau

DHAHRAN, Sept. 8 — Over 6,000 expatriate students in the Eastern Province have settled down this week to reading, writing and arithmetic in this first week of school. Over 3,700 students have enrolled at the Aramco Schools in Dhahran, Abqaiq, Najmah and Udhailiyah. There was also a record opening at the Saudi Arabian International Schools where Superintendent Dr. Ernest Weeks indicated over 2,500 were enrolled in the district's seven campuses. He added that enrolment trends suggest the growth areas lie in the new industrial city of Jubail, in Dhahran, and Rahima.

Welcoming over 500 students at SAIS's Jubail Academy were two new principals: Dixie McKay in the elementary schools and James McKay in the Junior High. Both Mr. and Mrs. McKay were formerly with SAIS in Dhahran.

This year the Dhahran Elementary Schools was divided into an intermediate and a primary school. The intermediate school has 434 pupils while the primary has 587. Michael Hobbs, who recently arrived in Dhahran from SAIS, Taif, is principal of grades 4-6 and William Parks is principal of kindergarten to grade 3. John Dennis continues as principal of the Dhahran Academy Junior High where 350 students are now enrolled.

At Aramco's Dhahran Central Primary School new principal Evelyn Foreman welcomed 300 pupils in kindergarten through third grade. Robert Richardson greeted over 200 youngsters at the Central Intermediate School while Principal John Ricciardi opened Dhahran Hills School's second year with over 550 students. At Aramco's Dhahran Junior High, Principal Jess Arceneaux welcomed 477 students.

KAAU now processing part time students

JEDDAH, Sept. 8 (SPA) — A total of 2,000 students have applied at Jeddah's King Abdul Aziz University as part timer students for the academic year 1982-83, according to Dr. Muhammad Musallam Al-Raddadi, part time students department director.

Raddadi said Wednesday that preliminary admission procedures, including tests of standards, are underway. Final admission results will be announced Sept. 20, he added.

Thailand signs contract on Riyadh embassy site

RIYADH, Sept. 8 (SPA) — Thailand recently signed a contract for ownership of a site for its embassy in the Riyadh diplomatic enclave. The contract was signed by Riyadh Governor Prince Salman, also chairman of the committee for the transfer of the foreign ministry and embassies, and the Thai ambassador here.

4,000 line exchange in operation Telephone projects improve communications

AHSA, Sept. 8 (SPA) — A new 4,000 line automatic telephone exchange has gone into operation here, Saudi Telephone officials said Wednesday. An additional 2,000 lines will be added to the central as the demand increases.

Another exchange had been installed last October with an initial capacity of 9,000 line which gradually rose now to 19,000. It is based on advanced electronic technology. There are, all in all, 29,000 lines operating here at present, six times the capacity in 1977.

Saudi Telephone's other projects already carried out here include a 120 kilometer network linked with Hofuf by microwave. Khureis network has also been transformed from an aerial to ground system. A 170 kilometer distance separates it from Hofuf. Certain lines have been connected by coaxial cable.

The officials said that some eastern villages now enjoy telephone facilities. Among them Jasha, Jafr, Tari, Munazlah, Fusoul and

Historical, geographical studies of Dart King Abdul Aziz praised

RIYADH, Sept. 8 (SPA) — Riyadh Governor Prince Salman recently visited Darat King Abdul Aziz, a historic, geographical and literary research institution named after the late monarch. He expressed admiration for the institution's activities after touring all its departments.

Prince Salman commended the darat's efforts during the past 10 years saying that the institution has conducted many constructive works. As a center which deals with the history, geography and literature of Saudi Arabia, the Arab and Islamic nations, the darat deserves the attention of every citizen,

Mansouri, Northern villages to which telephone services has been extended comprise Shouba, Mutairi, Kalabia, Battalia, Omran, Hulailah, Miqdam and the saod barriers area. Added to those are also Hofuf's provisional airport, Aramco hospital, the National Guard, the veterinary hospital and the research center. The network has been temporarily supplied with ground cables, pending the new extension to Khaleidia Mabassen and Shouba Al-Jadida districts. Telephone services also cover the sports grounds south of King Faisal University within a 14 kilometer radius from the exchange. The aerial network in Mahassen has also been converted into a ground system.

Oyun exchange with an initial 3,000 capacity has also been established to service the surrounding villages, the industrial zone and the cement company. Moreover, Saudi Telephone is actually implementing more than one project here. They include the extension of telephone services to the National Guard, 13 kilometers beyond Hofuf Airport, the

installation of cables all along Dhahran Road upto Oyun.

Other projects in the pipeline include the Salwa area exchange for the Finance Ministry to be linked with the microwave network and the new exchanges in Shaiqi. That exchange will have 1,000 lines and will go into operation in 1983. There is also Qarah exchange planned for 1984, the 5,000 line Jafr exchange also for 1984, the 6,000 line exchange and the 4,000 line Mahassen/ Aramco exchange both for 1983. The area will have a total 62,000 lines, according to the Third Five-Year Development Plan drawn up by the Ministry of Posts, Telegraph and Telephones.

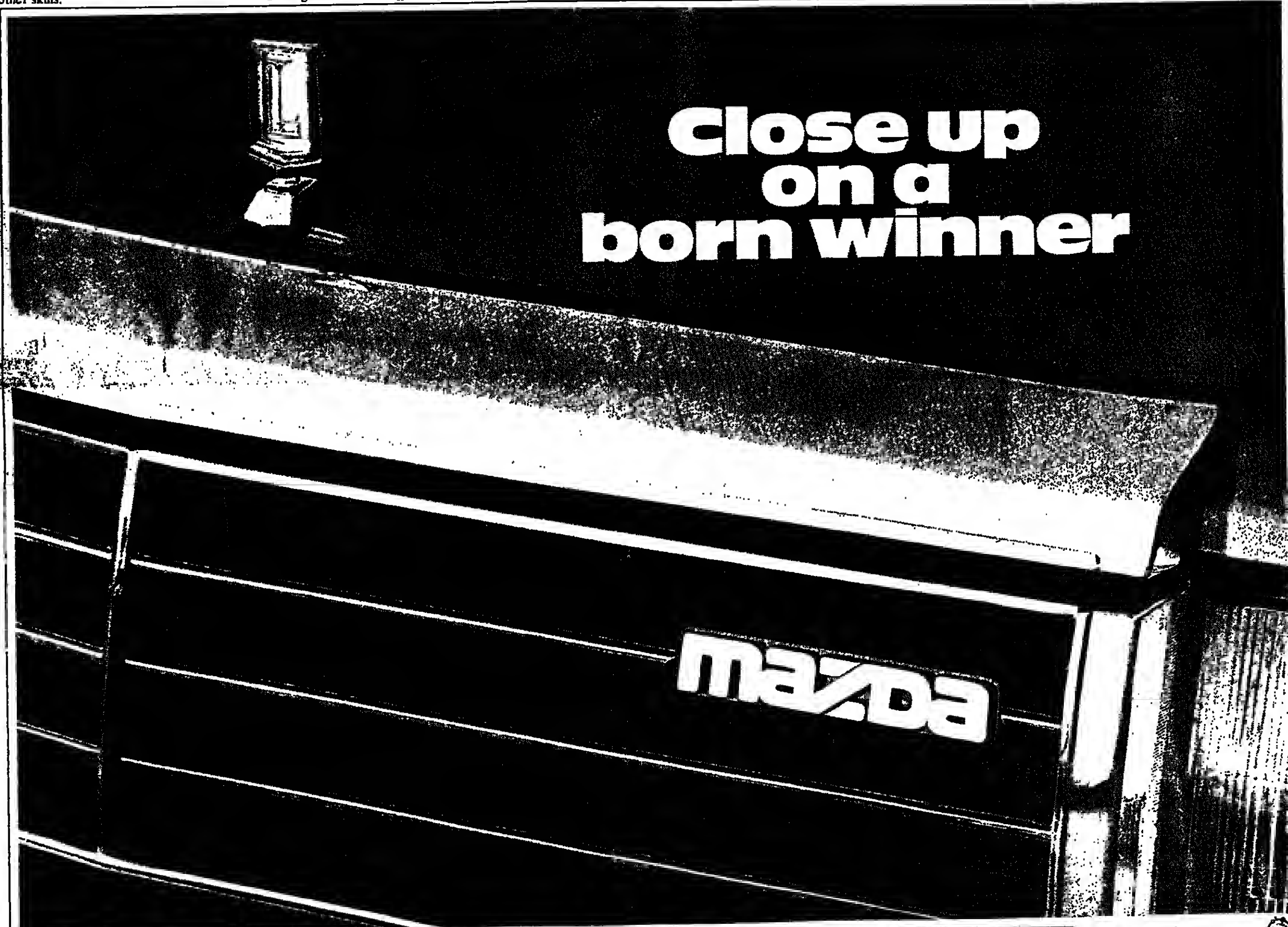
Projects under study include the extension of telephone services to certain villages, on a temporary basis, by erecting some public booths, awaiting the establishment of the new exchanges and the introduction of telephones to the new districts not foreseen under the latest expansion. These districts include Rawada, east of Khureis, Hammadia and Buhaira, southeast of Faisalia, Zuqaqan, Mubraz, Uwmria, the area south of the railway station, the periphery of Nuwailah factory and other districts. The linking of Usaila area with Hofuf exchange is also under consideration after having been approved by the Long Distance Communication Department.

SR143m loans granted

JIZAN, Sept. 8 (SPA) — A total of SR143 million has been disbursed in loans and assistance by the Jizan branch of the Agricultural Bank during the past 22 months, according to branch director, Hassan Al-Hazmi.

He said that the loans and assistance are part of the agricultural development and fish resource exploitation plan.

Have information about local news? Important upcoming events? Contributors with information about local news or stories of local interest should contact Dave Kaiser at 653-4743 or 653-2911, Jeddah.



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Mubarak in Romania; M.E. crisis tops agenda

BUCHAREST, Sept. 8 (AP) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak arrived Wednesday on an official three-day visit to discuss with Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu the Middle East situation in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and other issues.

Mubarak, who came from neighboring Yugoslavia, was warmly greeted by Ceausescu and other top officials at Otopeni airport, which was bedecked with national banners and life-size portraits of the two leaders.

Informed sources said the latest Mideast developments would be high on the agenda. These would include the Palestine Liberation Organization's withdrawal from Beirut and U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent peace proposals. Mubarak is not attending the current summit conference of Arab leaders in Morocco.

Ceausescu, who has sought to play a mediating role in the Israeli-Arab conflict for years, was expected to renew a Romanian call for an international conference on the issue under the auspices of the United Nations. In an interview with Egyptian newspaper *Masr* last month, Ceausescu said such a conference was "necessary and very topical under current circumstances."

Ceausescu's plan reportedly suggests that Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and the PLO, along with the United States and the Soviet Union, should meet under the U.N. aegis to hammer out a "comprehensive and durable" settlement of a Mideast conflict. The Romanian leader toured Jordan and Syria last spring to sound out Arab leaders on the ideas.

Romania, the only Soviet bloc country which maintains relations with both Israel and the Arab states, originally welcomed the

Camp David accords which brought about a bilateral Egyptian-Israeli peace, but later said a broader concept was required for an overall settlement.

Mubarak has publicly praised Reagan's peace plan as "a positive and constructive factor" toward resolving the Palestinian problem, but Romanian officials have so far refrained from comment on it.

It is Mubarak's first visit as president to Romania, a country he toured three times as vice president between 1977 and 1979. His earlier visit to Yugoslavia opened a new page in Egyptian relations with that country.

In Belgrade, Mubarak agreed with his hosts to substantially expand bilateral ties and cooperation. Informed sources said the new relations would include intensification of joint military efforts, although no details were officially reported.

Yugoslav-Egyptian relations had cooled in the final years of the late President Sadat's life as Sadat pursued a policy of peace with Israel. But Mubarak said before leaving he now found he had "identical viewpoints as regards the majority of current international burning problems," with Yugoslav leaders.

In his talks with President Petar Stambolic and Premier Milka Planinc, Mubarak discussed ways to consolidate the Nonaligned Movement, which is marked by divisiveness as it prepares for a summit conference in New Delhi next March.

A communique issued at the end of the visit made only brief mention of "all possibilities (that were reviewed) for achieving a comprehensive lasting and just peace" in the Middle East. This, the communique said, should be based on "resolving the key problem of national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and self-determination."

Israelis ban Phalangist rally in Sidon

TEL AVIV, Sept. 8 (AP) — Israeli authorities banned a rally of Christian followers of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel in the city of Sidon Tuesday after the Christians refused to come out publicly in favor of a peace treaty with Israel, Israeli television reported.

The incident came amid a confrontation between Gemayel's Beirut-based Phalangist militia and the Israeli-backed Christian force of renegade Lebanese Maj. Saad Haddad in southern Lebanon.

A Phalangist official interviewed on Israeli television in Sidon said the Israelis pressured the Christians to include words of thanks to the Israeli Army. In their speeches, for driving the PLO out of the city, and to call for a peace treaty with Israel. "Peace is not something that can be forced on the Lebanese people," said the official.

Political sources quoted by Israeli radio said Israel was insisting that Gemayel withdraw his threat to courtmartial Haddad for having formed an active alliance with Israel dating back to 1976 in defiance of Lebanese Army orders.

Defense Minister Ariel Sharon demonstrated Israeli loyalty to Haddad Monday night by embracing him in public and vowing to never abandon him.

The TV said the Israeli Army was preventing Gemayel's militia from extending authority over southern Lebanon and was giving Haddad control of the territory.

Sharon warned Monday that if Gemayel did not sign peace with Israel, Israel would maintain permanent control of the 45-50 kilometer stretch of southern Lebanon to keep it free of Palestinian commandos.

He did not say Israel would physically occupy the territory, and he was understood to mean that the job of policing the territory would be given to Haddad's militia, which is armed and trained by Israel.

PLO envoy slams Reagan peace plan

VIENNA, Sept. 8 (R) — Atef Salim Abu Bakr, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) representative in Prague, has been quoted as saying the latest U.S. peace proposals were aimed at splitting the PLO and eliminating the basic rights of the Palestinian people.

The official Ceteka news agency reported that Bakr said Arab states would try to assert President Reagan's plan at the Arab summit in Morocco but the PLO would reject any proposals aimed at forcing it to make concessions.

The U.S. call for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in association with Jordan was only an expansion of the Camp David accords, he was quoted as saying.

The plan was also intended to win over moderate Arab states to the side of Washington, he said.

"Armed struggle is the main means of the Palestinian people and it will be continued," he was quoted as saying. Palestinian units were still operating in almost one half of Lebanese territory despite the Palestinian withdrawal from Beirut, he added.

Turkish tycoon arrested in Tunis

ANKARA, Sept. 8 (AP) — Fugitive Turkish tycoon Cevher Ozden, whose Kastelli brokerage firm collapsed last June triggering Turkey's biggest financial scandal, has been arrested in Tunisia and will be returned to Turkey, the interior ministry announced Tuesday. The announcement said a team of Turkish officials will go to Tunis to file the extradition request.

Ozden, who now faces charges of swindling investors, was entrusted with \$600 million worth of funds from 220,000 investors when he fled to Switzerland on June 19 and asked for liquidation of his Kastelli brokerage house and two subsidiaries.

Officials here said they did not know when Ozden left Switzerland and went to Tunisia. Ozden's escape was one of the factors which forced the resignation of Deputy Premier Turgut Ozal last July. Ozal is credited with the country's spectacular recovery from virtual economic collapse in 1980.

A team of two ministers, Finance Minister Adnan Baser Kafaloglu and state minister in charge of foreign economic affairs, Server Refik Pasin, are now in charge of running the economy.

BRIEFS

TEL AVIV, (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin won a 50-40 parliamentary vote of confidence Wednesday in his government's handling of the Lebanon war after fielding sharp criticism from the opposition Labor Party. An opposition resolution denouncing Israel's bombing of Beirut and calling for a speedy Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon was defeated 52-38.

BEIRUT, (R) — The deputy speaker of the Lebanese Parliament said Tuesday that Israel should pay at least 100 billion Lebanese pounds (\$20 billion) in reparations for damage caused by its invasion of Lebanon. Munir Abu Fadel issued a statement calling on the Lebanese government to set up an action group of jurists and specialists to present a complaint and a demand for reparations to the United Nations Security Council "or any other appropriate body."

KHARTOUM, (AFP) — Freedom fighters in Ethiopia's Tigre province have captured an Ethiopian Air Force helicopter, its crew and a senior government official, a spokesman for the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF) said here Wednesday.

DACCA, (AFP) — Five persons have died and thousands are homeless from the Ganges River floods in the Western border districts of Bangladesh, press reports said here Wednesday. The worst hit area is Rajshahi district, where four persons reportedly drowned and 21,000 were left homeless in Chapai Nawabganj region.



MEDAL OF FREEDOM: U.S. President Reagan presents the Medal of Freedom to Ambassador Philip Habib Tuesday in the East Room of the White House. Reagan, returning from a 17-day California vacation, presented Habib the nation's highest civilian award for his work toward peace in the Middle East.

For 'truly heroic work' toward peace Habib gets highest U.S. award

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan, ending a 17-day California vacation, presented the nation's highest civilian award Tuesday to Ambassador Philip Habib for "truly heroic work" toward peace in the Middle East.

Within an hour of his return to the White House, the president saluted his envoy for accomplishing "a vital first step" in the quest for Middle East peace. Reagan awarded Habib with the Medal of Freedom to honor the diplomat's work in negotiating a ceasefire in Lebanon and the departure from Beirut of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Habib, a 62-year-old career diplomat, said "There still is a great deal to do. The situation remains extremely tenuous. So far we're on track. I'm convinced it's going to stay on track."

With cabinet members, senior White

House staff members, diplomats, and Mrs. Habib looking on, Reagan presided at the nine-minute ceremony and praised Habib as one of the "stars in the American sky."

"What he accomplished was the vital first step which made it possible for the launching of a fresh start in the quest for peace, not only for Lebanon, but for Israel and her other Arab neighbors as well," Reagan said.

The citation on the award says the work of Habib, who came out of retirement in 1981 after suffering two heart attacks, "stands out as one of the unique feats of diplomacy in modern times."

Philip Habib's mission saved the city of Beirut and thousands of innocent lives and brought us one step closer to a peaceful resolution to the Arab-Israeli conflict," the citation said.

Pakistani aide holds Moscow talks

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (AP) — Pakistan's Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik met Wednesday with First Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Viktor F. Mal'tsev, the Pakistan Embassy said. The subject of the talks was not disclosed but Naik was said to have wanted to talk with Soviet officials about

their continuing intervention in Afghanistan.

Naik arrived in Moscow Tuesday night for two days of talks in which he was also thought to be seeking Soviet support for Pakistan's bid to take the Asian chair on the United Nations Security Council.

Gemayel visits Beirut Port; U.S. Marines leave Friday

BEIRUT, Sept. 8 (AP) — Saluted by Lebanese soldiers, U.S. Marines and Italian infantrymen, President-elect Bashir Gemayel visited the U.S.-controlled Beirut Port on Wednesday and thanked the troops for helping Lebanon rid itself of "all foreigners."

"We appreciate the task the Marines, the French and the Italians have been achieving here," Gemayel said after a quick tour of the USS *Montford*, where he was saluted by U.S. sailors in white. "We are grateful to President Reagan, we are grateful to Mr. (Philip) Habib and to all the foreign governments who have been dealing with us and I hope that from now on Lebanon will become sovereign once again — and forever this time."

U.S. Marines, Italian and French troops landed in Beirut three weeks ago to help with the evacuation of Palestine Liberation Organization commandos according to a plan worked out by Habib, President Reagan's special envoy, after Israel's June 6 invasion of Lebanon.

The 800 U.S. Marines are deployed in Beirut Port, and with the French and Italian troops, make up the three-nation peacekeeping force due to leave Lebanon after a security plan to demilitarize Lebanon is completed.

The American Marines on Tuesday began loading trucks onto Sixth Fleet Landing craft in preparation for the withdrawal of the multinational peacekeeping force from Lebanon. The Marines are expected to leave from Beirut Port on Friday.

Gemayel, whose first post-election declaration called for the departure of all foreigners from Lebanon, was asked if the multinational force had overstayed its welcome. "It is not a matter of time," he replied. "The important thing is that the task has been achieved and I hope that from now on everything will go fine for Lebanon," he said.

The Lebanese Army has deployed with troops of the three Western nations all along the so-called "Green Line" that has divided East and West Beirut.

Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan, in an interview with *Al-Bayraq* newspaper, was quoted as saying he disapproved of the departure of the multinational force before Israel had completed its withdrawal from Lebanon.

"My position is that they (the multinational force) should stay until they complete their role and mission of ensuring Israeli withdrawal from Beirut and the southern suburbs," Wazzan said. "Neither I nor any other official in the state would approve of their withdrawal before they achieve that," he added.

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Okinawans protest textbooks revision

TOKYO, Sept. 8 (AP) — Representatives of the Okinawa prefectural assembly Wednesday presented to the Education Ministry a note protesting the deletion from high school textbooks of references to the "massacre" of Okinawan civilians by the Japanese military in World War II.

Ministry officials said the five assemblymen, led by Tadahide Teruya, demanded that the deleted passages be restored.

On Saturday, the assembly passed a resolution calling for the restoration of a passage which said the Japanese Army, during the battle of Okinawa in 1945, killed 800 civilians because they were an obstacle to military operations.

Okinawa, Japan's southernmost prefecture (state), is the first to question the Education Ministry's controversial revisions of high school textbooks. China, Korea, and other Asian nations have protested the revisions, claiming the changes are an attempt to whitewash Japan's past militarism.

The assembly's note, headed to Kazuo Fujimura, chief of the ministry's textbook

screening section, said textbooks should "stand on the principles of the constitution and the basic education law founded on the ideas of respect for humanity, peace and democracy."

Ministry officials said the note added that "the massacre of civilians is an undeniable fact, and the deletion of historical fact is unpardonable."

The ministry had ruled that accounts of killings at the hands of the Japanese Army should be taken out because of a lack of conclusive data.

Some 100,000 civilians, 100,000 Japanese troops and nearly 13,000 Americans were killed in the two-month fight on Okinawa, the bloodiest land battle of the Pacific War.

In another development, a motorcyclist threw two petrol bombs at the Education Ministry building and another threw two petrol bombs into the compound of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party headquarters to protest textbook revisions. Police said there was no damage in the attacks.

Conservative heads Danish government

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8 (AP) — Queen Margrethe II gave Conservative Party leader Poul Schluter the green light Tuesday to form a four-party minority coalition government.

Once the center-right government is formed, Schluter will become his party's first prime minister in 81 years and will head Denmark's first non-Socialist cabinet since 1975.

The queen asked Schluter to act after the informed her he could not carry out her original mandate of last Friday for a majority government to replace the minority regime of Social Democrat Prime Minister Anker Joergensen.

The Social Democrats, with 60 seats, remain the largest party by far in the 179-seat Folketing, or parliament. But Joergensen decided last Thursday he could no longer rule because of opposition to a package of spending cuts and tax increases designed to pull Denmark from acute economic doldrums.

Schluter and Henning Christophersen, leader of the Liberal Party, agreed Monday night to the power-sharing arrangement. In addition to their parties, which control 47 seats, the coalition will include the 19 seats of the Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party.

In order to rule, however, Schluter will use the support in parliament of the radical Liberals, with nine seats, and the extreme-right Progress Party, with 16.

Schluter began negotiations Wednesday morning to allot ministries. Newspapers reported Tuesday that Christophersen, foreign minister under Joergensen during a Social Democrat-Liberal coalition in the late 1970s, opted to head the Finance Ministry.

Blacks teargassed

PIETERMARTZBURG, South Africa, Sept. 8 (R) — Police used tear gas on demonstrators in the public gallery of the Supreme Court here Tuesday after three blacks convicted of high treason were each jailed for 20 years.

The Natal Province Supreme Court had sentenced Patrick Magubela, Mboiswa Maguthanya and Seth Gaba to 20 years' imprisonment for high treason, in connection with a series of bomb explosions in Durban last year. They were also found guilty Wednesday of having been part of a conspiracy with the banned African National Congress (ANC) to overthrow the government.

After being sentenced, the three men raised their fists in black power salutes and shouted: "Long live the ANC, long live Umkhonto We Siswe (the military wing of the ANC) and forward with the people's revolution." Almost all those in the public gallery took up the cry until police intervened.

S. Africa to sell weapons

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 8 (AFP) — The Armament Corporation of South Africa (Armcor) will launch a large-scale campaign to sell up to \$150 million worth of arms annually on international markets, a top company official said here.

But Armcor would not deal with Communist regimes or governments hostile to South Africa, according to the company official, who wished to remain anonymous.

Armcor, set up in 1968 by the South African government, would export missiles, armored vehicles, troop carriers, warships and telecommunications equipment, the official said. A team of salesmen had been specially set up to seek markets in South America, the Middle East, Asia and Africa.

The official said that one country has

already expressed an interest in the G-5 Super Howitzer, considered by experts to be one of the most powerful of its type in existence. He noted that South African arms had an advantage over competitors as they had been tested on the ground in Namibia and Angola, and potential buyers could check out performance by observing the weaponry in action.

Armcor's exports last year stood at \$1.4 million, according to estimates in *The Financial Mail* newspaper. Affected by a United Nations 1977 arms embargo, South Africa has channeled considerable efforts into developing and producing arms and is now the 18th largest manufacturer in the world, according to a report submitted to the U.S. House of Representatives in Washington.

Nixon hopeful of Peking ties

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AFP) — Former U.S. President Richard Nixon, architect of the 1972 Sino-U.S. rapprochement, expressed confidence in the future of relations between the two countries against the background of the Soviet menace, in a TV interview from Peking shown here.

Nixon, who is in Communist China to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Shanghai Communiqué he signed with the late Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, told the ABC television network he thought the Soviet menace had favored the rapprochement. The Chinese leadership had realized that Moscow posed an even greater danger to China than ten years ago, "despite their desire to reduce the tensions with the Soviet Union," he said.

In spite of the rhetoric in China, the Chinese leadership knew that "we have no designs on them," Nixon said. Nixon also said he thought the Soviet Union had acquired superiority over the United States in strategic land-based missiles in the last ten years.

The Soviet Union had a fleet deployed in the Pacific, and had acquired control over Southeast Asia thanks to Vietnam, and had seized Afghanistan, he added. He was, however, pleased with the recent Sino-American communiqué over the future of Taipei, which he said was "brilliantly negotiated." He said the two countries had not "agreed fundamentally" on the future of Taiwan, but the issue had been "put on the back burner."

BRIEFS

VENICE (AFP) — The 50th Venice film festival jury Wednesday awarded its "Leone d'Oro" (golden lion) top prize to the film *Der Stand der Dinge* (the state of things) by director Wim Wenders (West Germany). The special jury prize went to West German-based Polish director Krzysztof Zanussi for his film *Imperativ* (imperative). Special prize for the best artistic and professional cooperation went to the Soviet film *Private Life* translation of Russian title, by director Julij Rajzman with actor Mikhail Lianov.

WELLINGTON (R) — Three Tongans were hanged for murder in Tonga Tuesday after King Taufa'ahau Tupou rejected their plea for mercy, the Tongan government's New Zealand representative said Wednesday. It was the first hanging in the Pacific islands group since 1977.

HONG KONG (R) — Southeast Asia and the Pacific basin region have become the major outlet for drugs from Asia's "Golden Triangle," Hong Kong's commissioner for customs and excise said Wednesday. Douglas Jordan told a businessmen's meeting this had happened because traditional Western markets had been lost to the opium producers in Iran, and Afghanistan. Recent bumper opium harvests posed a danger to the region despite increasingly effective law enforcement measures and had put increased pressure on Hong Kong, he added.

Wallace forced into a runoff

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP) — Former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace was forced into a runoff in his bid for a record fourth term, but the one-time segregationist said he was ready for a tough fight and pledged to serve "the average citizen of both races."

In other American primary elections Tuesday, Florida Republicans picked five-term Congressman L.A. "Skip" Bafalis to face Democratic Gov. Bob Graham in November. American primary elections are held to select the candidates a political party will field in actual elections for legislative or government

Murder suspect held in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (R) — Manhattan police arrested a man wanted for questioning in the murder of a university professor who they say, died in agony while his attacker, picknicked in his home.

Police said Tuesday they gave chase when they spotted the man, identified as Gary McNichol, 21, driving a car owned by University of Florida Professor Howard Appledorf. Appledorf was slowly suffocated to death in his Gainesville, Florida, apartment last week while his killers ransacked his home and then ate supper as he died.

Appledorf, professor of nutrition at the University of Florida, gained national fame a few years ago when he claimed that "junk foods" were nutritionally healthy. His body was found bound, gagged and blindfolded in his apartment Sunday, several days after he had been killed. Police said a sack of ice had been placed over his head to slowly suffocate him. He had also been burned several times with cigarettes.

office. A runoff election is held when none of the candidates secure a clear majority and the two candidates with the highest vote totals face each other.

In Alabama, with 74 percent of 4,114 precincts counted, Wallace had 316,138 votes or 41.2 percent, Lt. Gov. George McMillan had 232,716 votes or 30.3 percent, House Speaker Joe McCorquodale had 197,299 votes or 25.7 percent, and former Gov. James E. "Big Jim" Folsom and retired Attorney Reuben McKinley divided the remainder. Wallace will face McMillan in a runoff election.

Although the 63-year-old Wallace failed to get the majority that would have avoided a runoff, the drew surprising support among blacks, who make up 25 percent of Alabama's population. Wallace led McMillan, a 38-year-old moderate who had key black endorsements. "I've never won an easy campaign in my life... because I have stood against special moneyed interests of this state," Wallace told 300 cheering campaign workers.

Wallace, first elected in 1962 as a violent foe of integration, told supporters that "when I was governor, I was governor of the average citizen of both races," and said he would play the same role again. "We're going to have to fight to win the runoff and we're going to have to fight to win in November," said Wallace who is paralyzed below the waist from a 1972 assassination attempt.

The winner of the runoff will compete in November against Montgomery Mayor Emory Folmar, a hard-line conservative who seeks to be Alabama's first Republican governor this century. The incumbent governor, Democrat Fob James, did not run for a second term.

100 Uganda guerrillas caught

KAMPALA, Sept. 8 (AP) — The Ugandan government claimed Tuesday to have captured more than 100 guerrillas in recent army actions around Kampala, the capital.

Paulo Muvunga, vice president and defense minister, "showed off" some of the captives at a compound at his office and told local journalists the rebel movement will be broken within a few weeks. Muvunga said most of the captured fighters were from the Uganda Freedom Movement, headed by former Interior Minister Andrew Kayiira and operating in the Mpigi district south of Kampala.

He said four of the guerrillas were captured in Mubende district west of Kampala where the Uganda national resistance army of Y.K. Museveni has been active. "With this latest victory," Muvunga told reporters, "Kayiira's

group has been broken, and within a few weeks Museveni's group will be dealt with." The captives included three women and a former aide to Paul Semogerere, leader of the opposition Democratic Party, Muvunga said.

The Uganda People's Congress government of President Milton Obote has been faced since February 1981 with a sporadic campaign by various guerrilla groups. The government has sometimes accused Democratic Party of being sympathetic to the guerrillas, but party officials have denied any ties with the underground groups.

Some guerrillas told reporters they had been abducted from their homes by rebel soldiers and taken to training camps against their wishes. Others admitted they had joined voluntarily after being recruited by Kayiira's men.

Rice rushed to flood-hit Indian state

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8 (R) — The Indian government rushed 10,000 tons of rice to the flood-hit eastern state of Orissa Wednesday after hungry villagers looted government stocks to feed themselves.

Vast areas of Orissa and parts of the northern state of Uttar Pradesh have been flooded, affecting nearly 30 million persons, and the situation was still grim, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said. More than 300 persons have died in 10 days of flooding and tens of thousands of homes have been destroyed.

Food packets were dropped from helicopters to villagers marooned by monsoon floodwaters in Orissa while army and civilian authorities in Uttar Pradesh were battling to save people isolated in villages, PTI said.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi authorized 4.5 million rupees (\$500,000) for relief work. In Orissa, armed guards have been put on boats ferrying food supplies because of looting and clashes among villagers.

In Uttar Pradesh, where monsoon floods are an annual scourge, most of the affected areas are in the eastern part of the state. PTI said about 15 million people in the state had been affected and the Ganges River had

breached some of its embankments.

Efforts were being made to repair the breaches since many villages might be washed away if the embankments collapsed. In the eastern state of Bihar, the rain-fed rivers were receding but some of the flooded areas were still badly in need of relief. A state government official said speedboats were being airlifted to Bihar to augment the relief operations.

Ban on Pelita lifted

JAKARTA, Sept. 8 (AP) — The Muslim daily *Pelita* resumed publication Wednesday after a four-month ban for publishing reports critical of the government during violence-marred election campaigns.

The paper was allowed to appear only after four of its editors, including managing editor Said Budairi, were fired by the publisher. The government accused the four editors of being supporters of the opposition Muslim United Development Party.

Awin Jusar, new managing editor of *Pelita*, said the paper circulated only 40,000 copies Wednesday compared with over 100,000 five months ago. *Pelita* is the only Muslim paper in this nation of 150 million people.



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UNIFIED PEACE PLAN

The Arab summit is reported to have endorsed a unified peace plan for the region based on various proposals and it is believed that the majority of the states, particularly those who count most, are in favor of it.

The summit this time has been markedly restrained and the leaders attending it have opted for a prudent course with determination to achieve results. The attendance of the presidents of Syria and Iraq who are intensely hostile to each other is a good omen.

For one thing, Syria is an important part of the situation and any peace or war plan must involve it immediately and closely. And since its president is the only one who can take decisions without reference to Damascus, his presence encourages the trend toward some substantive decisions. Last time, his absence wrecked the summit.

The Iraqi President Saddam Hussein is also present this time indicating that something dramatic might happen. He might reconcile with Syria. Iraq's arch enemy. And if this happens, Syria might be the conduit toward a peaceful settlement of the Gulf war which has dissipated the resources of two Islamic states. Syria would be eminently qualified to conduct the mediation which will, hopefully, be one of the most outstanding accomplishments of the summit.

Holding the summit in itself augurs well because the period that preceded it immediately which stretched for several years has been one of the worst in contemporary Arab history. While the Arabs bickered, Israel grew from strength to strength and the world stood aghast at the extent to which Arab disarray can go.

Saudi Arabian press review

At-Riyadh Wednesday described the meeting of Arab leaders in Fez, Morocco, as a "summit for peace not war" and called on the heads of state to shoulder their responsibilities for ensuring peace and security in the Middle East.

The paper said the Israeli invasion of Lebanon had exposed the superpowers' stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict. It urged Arab leaders to respond positively to King Fahd's call for Arab solidarity and adopt a collective stand to confront all challenges.

The paper highlighted King Fahd's optimism about the success of the current summit and said the Saudi monarch's view was based on "full awareness of the current Arab political situation and the changing international strategies."

At-Riyadh underlined the importance of King Fahd's contacts with Arab leaders in Fez

Tuesday to "achieve a unified Arab stand on key Arab issues." Political analysts believe the Saudi monarch's diplomatic efforts are of strategic significance for the Palestinian armed struggle," it said.

Al-Bilad said King Fahd's optimism about the success of the summit emanated from his "personal conviction that the road is now being paved for Arab unity." The paper said this optimism had given momentum to the summit.

Al-Jazirah said Arab leaders had no other alternative to a unified strategy to achieve Arab goals. The paper urged Arab leaders to reconsider their relations and unite to confront foreign ambitions.

It said the Kingdom and its leaders would always support the call for "reorganizing the Arab house and remodeling inter-Arab relations." (SPA)

REAGAN-BEGIN RELATIONS



Threat of Honduras-Nicaragua war growing

By Susan Morgan

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Honduras, long insulated from the violence tearing apart the rest of Central America, are increasingly alarmed that they too are being dragged into the maelstrom. There is abundant evidence to support their fears. In July, a guerrilla group, undoubtedly of Salvadoran origin, blew up power installations here in the capital, blacking it out for days. Soon afterward, three other bombs damaged a number of offices.

Such acts of terrorism, hitherto unknown in this impoverished and tranquil backwater, followed a string of kidnappings of businessmen, bank robberies and hijackings.

Hondurans are getting jittery. Last month the 18,000-strong Honduran Army was put on full alert after the U.S. airlifted the 5th Battalion to its new border base at Durzuna and Managua, in response, accused the U.S. of trying to provoke Nicaragua into a war with Honduras.

The alert followed an escalation of clashes along the 600-mile border with each side accusing the other of provoking the attacks. Some 3,000 anti-Sandinista guerrillas based in Honduras are held responsible for most of the trouble.

Only recently, the Honduran government said it had shot at two Nicaraguan MiGs violating Honduran airspace. Nicaragua does not have any MiGs and the incident is seen as part of a carefully orchestrated attempt to discredit Nicaragua.

At the same time, Honduran troops are becoming increasingly involved in combat operations on their other border with El Salvador. Three-thousand Honduran troops have taken part in army

operations against left-wing guerrillas since June. Honduras is the third largest recipient of U.S. military aid in Latin America, even though guerrilla activities are minimal in comparison with neighboring countries. Aid has trebled over the past three years to \$10.6 million and will be increased to \$15 million next year.

There have been as many as 95 U.S. military advisers in the country in the past few weeks, twice the number who operate in El Salvador. Honduras has the best air force in the region and is trying to obtain more aircraft from the U.S. and possibly Europe.

The reason for such a military buildup is in part Honduras' fear of being sandwiched between heavily armed Nicaragua on the one side and Salvador on the other. The country's leaders fear that if the Left ever took power in El Salvador they would be caught between two Socialist regimes.

Washington's view of Central America coincides with that of Honduras. Essentially, the United States sees Honduras as the last bastion against communism in its own backyard. The Reagan administration realizes it has come too late on the scene to do much to halt the civil strife in El Salvador and Guatemala, but believes Honduras can still be saved for democracy, so it is busy helping the authorities fight subversion both internally and externally.

There is less congressional opposition to sending military equipment to Honduras because there is a democratically elected government and because the country does not have the appalling human rights record of Salvador and Guatemala. With Honduras' visible military buildup the question on everyone's lips is: Will there be a war with Nic-

aragua?

Despite the steady increase in tension, most Hondurans think there is no immediate likelihood of war but most see the risk of a clash increasing. "Psychologically, the ground has been carefully prepared," said a professor of sociology here. "Everyone expects a war at some time."

Even though a civilian government took office last January, there is no doubt that (as in El Salvador) the country is in fact run by a military man. Gen. Gustavo Alvarez, chief of the armed forces, is undoubtedly the most powerful man in the country. Argentine-trained, hard line and intelligent, he is bitterly opposed to Nicaraguan socialism.

He and other hard-liners in the army are believed to favor a strike against Managua, although other lower-ranking officers have expressed reservations. Internally, the effect of increasing tension and terrorist attacks has been to tighten security to a point where citizens say they are afraid to go out at night for fear of being harassed by police. The once-crowded streets of the capital are now deserted by 10 p.m.

In addition, the army and police are starting to adopt the terror tactics of Guatemala and Salvador. Since last year more than 100 people have "disappeared." Torture is allegedly becoming common and even death squads are starting to appear. In another ominous move, vigilante civil defense groups have been formed to act as informers to aid the police and army.

"The outlook is extremely depressing," said a teacher here. "Honduras is rapidly becoming a police state, the economy is in its worst state ever, and the prospects of an all-out war with Nicaragua grow every day." (ONS)

Spain seen headed for Socialist rule

By William Cerny-Jones

MADRID — The usually grim-faced Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, Spain's prime minister, was suddenly relaxed when he dissolved parliament last week. As captain of a sinking ship, he seemed happy to jump into the lifeboat of an election.

Under the constitution, the Sotelo government could have remained in office until March, but it was obvious the premier would have to dissolve the Cortes before the end of the year because an increasing number of deputies had left the government party, the UCD.

Some had broken away to the Right, allying themselves with Manuel Fraga's Popular Alliance Party. Others had veered toward the Left. The final nail in the government's coffin was hammered in by Adolfo Suarez, the former premier and founder of

the UCD, who deserted to found his own left-of-center, CDS, which has been compared to Britain's Social Democrats.

Political pundits had been predicting Nov. 15 as the likely date for the next general election. They theorized that this was the earliest possible date because of the summer vacation, the pope's scheduled 10-day visit to Spain in October and the necessary run-up to the vote. They were wrong.

Last week Sotelo made the surprise dissolution announcement and named Oct. 28 as the day for the poll. His aim was to cause as much trouble as possible for all the splinter groups, especially Suarez and his CDS, which had been banking on plenty of time for pre-election and fund-raising conventions.

All the pollsters agree that the Socialist PSOE will gain an overall majority on Oct. 28 and that Felipe Gonzalez will be Spain's next prime minister. Gonzalez has stated that he will take office only if he gains a sufficient majority. He says he will not coop-

erate with the Communist PCE or join in any other left-wing coalition. He has reaffirmed his pledge that if his party comes to power he will hold a referendum to reconsider Spain's position in NATO.

All but one of the political parties are in financial difficulties and will be stretched by the forthcoming campaign. The exception is Fraga's Popular Alliance, which is said to have considerable backing from bankers and industrialists who are nervous about the prospect of a Socialist government.

Fraga, a Francoist ex-minister, is confident of winning a sizeable number of seats in the chamber of deputies and expects to become the leader of the opposition. He may be over-confident. It would be unwise to underestimate the chances of Suarez.

The Communists, though the third most powerful party in the last parliament, are now in a state of disarray comparable to that of the disintegrating UCD.

young student assisting Osmer lost the ends of three fingers and another exile in the room. Phyllis Naidoo, suffered extensive injuries to her eyes and back.

The next year, on June 5, 1980, an ANC member, Patrick Makau, and a seven-year-old girl died when two houses occupied by South African refugees in Swaziland were blown up.

A number of other "refugee houses" in Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana have also been blown up in recent months, without loss of life.

The message that even very senior members of the nationalist organization are not safe was brought home last year with the killing of Joe Gqabi, the ANC representative in Zimbabwe. On Feb. 14 a 15 lb bomb was found wired to his car, set to detonate when he drove out of his garage. Security precautions were doubled. But five months later Gqabi was dead, shot at point blank range in his car in what investigators referred to as "a professional job."

Letter to the editor

Clarification

Sir, In reference to your editorial on Sept. 7, I would like to clarify the following points:

1. What was recently adopted by the Congress of the Chinese Communist Party on the mainland of China is the "constitution" of the party and is not directly related to the so-called "People's Republic of China."

2. Whatever terms may be used in the new constitution of the party, there is no sign that the Communist rulers are ready to abandon the Communist ideology. Teng Hsiao-ping (or Deng Xiao-ping) himself has firmly declared that, no matter what might have to be changed, "the Four Basic Principles" had to remain unchallenged and unaltered. These are:

(1) Socialism (which means communism);
(2) Leadership by the Communist Party;
(3) Proletarian dictatorship; and
(4) Marxism-Leninism-Thought of Mao Tse-tung as the ideological guideline.

Thus, in spite of the fact that the Communist ideology has harkened on the Chinese mainland, it continues to be imposed on the Chinese people until the Communist system is overthrown by them. 3. Personality cult in the Chinese Communist Party may go in hiding, as a measure to spare the man in power from being the sole target of the Chinese people's hatred. Teng Hsiao-ping will continue to wield the real power behind the screen for the time being. Vehement denunciation of personality cult by Nikita S. Khrushchev did not stop him from being the dictator of Communist Russia.

4. Lack of real understanding of the nature of communism on the part of the free world has tragically led to the fall of free countries behind the iron curtain one after another.

Sheldon S.Y. Peng
Press Counselor
Embassy of the Republic of China
Jeddah

TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Thursday, Sept. 9th, the 252nd day of 1982. There are 113 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1513 — Scotland's King James IV is killed in battle of Flodden with British, his infant son succeeds as King of Scotland with Mother Margaret Tudor as regent.

1556 — Pope Paul IV refuses to recognize Ferdinand I as Roman Emperor.

1776 — Second continental congress makes the term "United States" official — the term previously had been "United Colonies."

1835 — "September laws" in France severely censor press and suppress radical movement.

1894 — Sun Yat-sen leads his first attempt at revolution in China — a revolt that finally succeeds in 1911.

1921 — Constitution of Central American Union is signed by republics of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

1948 — Korean People's Democratic Republic is formed in North Korea, claiming authority over entire country.

1962 — France resumes relations with Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

1976 — Mao Tse-tung, leader of China's Communist revolution, dies at age 82 in Peking.

1979 — U.S. envoy Robert Strauss meets with Egypt's President Anwar Sadat and says later he is "absolutely confident" that Israeli-Egyptian talks on Palestinian autonomy will be successful.

Thought for today:

In politics, an absurdity is not a handicap — Napoleon Bonaparte, French general-statesman (1769-1821).

Bird migration

The long journey to the southern sun

By David Barnes

JEDDAH — The autumn and spring bird migrations are great events as far as Jeddah bird-watchers are concerned. Along the Red Sea this mass movement is gaining momentum by the day and over the next few months, literally millions of birds will escape the European winter, leaving their breeding grounds for the long journey to the southern sun.

Since the first week in August it has been a rewarding exercise to note the number and variety of migratory species and in particular the order in which they have been arriving. And observers in Jeddah are fortunate in having a unique man-made habitat close at hand, the lagoons and domestic garbage disposal area, south of Jeddah Port, behind the new industrial estate. In this locality, in a matter of a few hours, it is possible to list more than 20 bird species. In a few weeks time that number will top 30.

Although this habitat does mean putting up with the heat and odor usually associated with stagnant water and domestic waste, a visit rarely goes unrewarded. Where else, for example, could one see such diverse species as a European spoonbill, chestnut-bellied sand grouse and a great grey shrike and all within an hour, as we did on Aug. 20?

The birds are also unusually "tame", and it is possible in some cases to drive within 15-20 meters of a flock. This means unrivaled opportunities to study the bird at close quarters and to take photographs. Once the vehicle has come to rest, the birds soon settle down and seem not to notice the clattering of camera shutters.

A few of these birds actually overstay during winter in the Kingdom but most birds only stop long enough to rest before continuing the long trek south. Saudi Arabia lies on two main migratory routes. Birds fly through Jeddah from Western Europe and down the Red Sea coast before crossing the Straits of Bab el Mandeb into Africa.

The other bird route runs down from eastern Europe via the Tigris and Euphrates valley. At the head of the Arabian Gulf, the route splits, one branch going down the center of the Arabian peninsula on a direct route to Ethiopia while the other follows the coast a good way south before the birds turn right and cross over into Africa.

At the beginning of August the lagoons were sparsely populated with bird life. The resident flamingos were in evidence and several other species actually managed to breed in the locality this year, mainly due to the unusually high water levels. The spur-winged plover, the black-winged stilt and the more common kenshi plovers all managed to rear young.

By Aug. 13, the bird count had jumped to 23. The spoonbills had been among the first to arrive, closely followed by the ruffs and reeves. It was fascinating to watch a pratincole family, a large swift-like bird, hawking the sky for insects in spectacular fashion. That uncommon migrant, the spotted redshank, put in a brief appearance. This bird's breeding range extends north to the Arctic Circle. We spotted a solitary black kite and yet in a few months there will be flocks of over a hundred here.

Swallows and a pair of glossy ibis appeared on Aug. 15, and a small flock of lesser sandplover or Mongolian plover, handsome birds, their breasts still retaining the warm buff-colored breeding feathers.

One of the challenges of autumn bird-

watching is that of sorting out the birds in different stages of molt. The small waders are particularly difficult to identify. To confuse matters further, some birds can take up to four years before they acquire adult plumage. The ruff is a good example of a bird with variable plumage.

In Jeddah at present, there are several immature ruffs that are so white about the face, throat and underparts that they could be mistaken for gulls when seen in a distance.

So it is only through observations over a period of time that one becomes confident of making a positive field identification and with so many questions still to be answered about migration patterns through the Kingdom it is worthwhile to keep all sightings up-to-date. There are several bodies interested in such observations such as local Natural History Society and the Ornithological Society of the Middle East.

The first turostones had appeared on Aug. 20. We managed to photograph a great grey shrike, a most obliging bird that got so close to the vehicle at times that we couldn't get it all in the frame. A few minutes later we started a hoopoe. It lifted from a bush and landed in front of the vehicle fanning its sulphur-colored crest in irritation. It then took off across the lagoon, looking like a huge black white and yellow butterfly, a most exotic bird.

Later that day we found a dunlin in a bird trap. These bird traps are set primarily to catch doves which are later sold in their hundreds at local markets. Unfortunately, over the past year, many different kinds of birds have been removed from these nets, yet another hazard the visiting birds have to contend with.

Not only does migration involve the birds crossing large expanses of water and mountain ranges but deserts pose their own problems: what with strong winds, sandstorms, lack of food and water, the extreme heat and shortage of places to shelter. And while man does in fact hunt birds, pollutes their haunts and takes over natural habitats, he is in turn responsible for creating some useful environments. The Jeddah industrial estate area is a prime example. So too is the Corniche road running north from Jeddah. This favorite haunt for waders and wildfowl and at present a Gollath heron is making its home in one of the man-made lagoons.

The gardens and greenery that have sprung up in Jeddah over the last few years already play an important role in sheltering and to some extent providing food and water for migratory birds. Even buildings and street lighting provides safe roosting birds. Even buildings and street lighting provides safe roosting for many species, in particular birds of prey like owls, kestrels and kites.

The wadis, date palm groves and oases are other obvious places to find migratory birds and of course at any source of water. Many birds are feeding on the spilled wheat around the granaries south of Jeddah port. It becomes evident that man's role is not totally destructive as far as the birds are concerned. Most birds fortunately appear able to adapt rapidly to the ever changing environmental conditions.

Any bird-watcher seeking to identify most birds likely to appear in Saudi Arabia would do well acquiring the following books: *The Birds of Saudi Arabia: A check List*, by Michael C. Jennings, and a Collins book by Heinzel, Fitter and Parslow, *The Birds of Britain and Europe with North Africa and the Middle East*.

Venerable elder statesman

Deng's career parallels Red China's sufferings

By Victoria Graham

PEKING (AP) — Communist China's dominant leader, Deng Xiaoping, is retiring to the "second line" during the current Communist Party congress, crowning a tumultuous career in which he was purged thrice for his ideals of reform and modernization.

The congress is a victory for the pragmatic and visionary Deng and the vindication of reforms for which he was persecuted by the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung and his radical followers.

The 78-year-old Deng has turned down the party chairmanship and presidency of China, preferring to place his younger allies in key positions. He will become an adviser and head the new state military commission, leaving the front ranks of decision-makers. He will, nonetheless, remain China's formidable elder statesman and play a major role in strategic decisions in foreign and domestic affairs.

Deng's personal career closely parallels the fortunes and the sufferings of China. He has been the decisive voice for China's economic modernization, capitalist incentives, small private enterprise, the opening to the West and new ties to the United States and Japan.

Years ago he earned the ire of Maoist ideologues by calling for more individual farming, private plots, free markets, private business on a profit-loss basis — all canons of Chinese socialism today. "Seek truth from facts...take reality as your starting point," are the slogans of Deng Xiaoping, who loathed the blind recitation of Mao's "little red book".

He infuriated leftist critics with his pragmatic approach and statements such as the following: "It doesn't matter if a cat is black or white. As long as it catches rats, it is a good cat."

Deng said that in 1962 in justifying a return to individual farming and a retreat from Mao's disastrous great leap forward, which left the economy in a shambles. For statements like these he was denounced and

purged as a "capitalist roadster."

Deng supports professionalism and expertise as necessary for the modernization of China. He considered also as a supporter of artists and intellectuals as long as they support socialism, and has argued for rigorous education.

Although Deng is not a Maoist, he has no tolerance for political dissidence. In 1978 he encouraged young people to put up posters criticizing his leftist opponents on the so-called "democracy wall" to help him consolidate his return to power. When the posters started criticizing Deng and socialism, however, he ordered the wall scrubbed down for good.

The resilient Deng was purged three times in his career — once for supporting Mao in 1933, and twice for opposing him, in 1966 and 1976. The short and stocky Deng is hasty and abrupt, quite unlike his polished and philosophical mentor, Chou En-lai.

Mao called Deng "a knifed unto himself" and complained Deng over-consulted him and treated him "like a dead ancestor at a funeral."

Deng was born into a landlord's family in Sichuan, the son of his father's fourth wife. In the 1920s, he went to Paris as a student and worked in a rubber-shoe factory. He joined the Communist movement, met Chou En-lai and then joined the Communist Party when he was 20.

He was a guerrilla fighter and a veteran of the 1934-1935 long march, as well as a respected military leader during the anti-Japanese and Chinese civil wars. His army crossed the Yellow River in June 1946, carrying the war into nationalist territory. In late 1948 his Huai Hai campaign marked the beginning of the end for the Nationalist forces.

Deng became mayor of Chungking, then moved to Peking and began his meteoric rise. He was named general secretary of the party in 1954, then joined the Politburo and its standing committee. He served as finance minister and deputy premier and was expected to succeed Chou En-lai as premier.



FLAMINGOS IN FLIGHT: Over the next few months millions of birds will escape the European winter and fly through Jeddah on its long journey to the southern sun.

Guidelines for beginners

Bird photography--a rewarding experience

By D. Barnes

JEDDAH — Bird photography is often thought of as an esoteric and expensive pastime requiring cumbersome equipment, bird hides, tripods, electronic flash gear and so on, with endless hours spent out in the wilds, patiently awaiting some elusive species to present itself, but this is not the case here in Saudi Arabia.

Photographic equipment is relatively cheap in the Kingdom and those already with cameras can upgrade their gear without incurring too much expense. Hides are unnecessary as the birds are usually photographed from the vehicle. By part-winding down the car's window it is possible to support the camera and lens thus doing without a costly tripod.

It is surprising how quickly people new to bird photography come to grips with the subject. It is possible to start getting good results after only a few outings and those who would like to branch out into this field but are a little bewildered by the choice of equipment available and the sort of results they are likely to get for their money may find these guidelines helpful.

For those already familiar with the single lens reflex camera, there is a good chance they will have acquired a zoom or telephoto lens of up to 200mm. A cheap way to start taking bird pictures with a lens of this magnification is to buy a times-two or times-three multiplier. As the names suggest, they either double or triple the lens's magnification this is important as 400mm is about the minimum effective lens size for taking bird shots.

A 200mm. lens with a times-two or three multiplier is an ideal way to learn the craft. At about SR 140 multipliers are cheap when compared with, say, a straight 400mm telephoto lens. The drawbacks are that do not give such good results as a straight telephoto lens and if the multiplier happens not to be a particularly well-made article the quality of the photos is reduced by two or three times depending on the size of the multiplier. It is quite possible for a times-three multiplier to give better results than a times-two for this very reason.

There is a particularly good Japanese telephoto 400mm lens in the market at present, F5.6, complete with internal focus for just SR650. Even when used with a times-two multiplier the results are excellent.

Another option is the mirror lens. It is lighter and more compact than the straight telephoto lens. It gives excellent results and sell for as little as SR900 for a 500mm version. The mirror lens can also be used with a multiplier.

Once the student bird photographer has graduated through the multiplier and telephoto lens stage, he will start looking around for the ultimate lens system. To date, this

appears to be a German make, which has taken over 200 years to develop. It is specifically designed for action shots and is beloved by sports cameramen and wildlife photographers alike. It has a quick focus trigger, a rifle butt and neck-strap for support. The system comprises two lenses, 400mm and 600mm and their own make of multiplier.

It looks unwieldy at first glance, but is surprisingly light and beautifully balanced. Needless to say, it has adaptors to fit any camera, a range of filters and a fine in-built macro system. The 600mm lens with the complete basic components presently retail at SR2,600.

Film: The ASA is critical when dealing with high magnifications. ASA 64 is excellent film with the very best cameras and lenses,

necessary, depending on the species.

The depth of field becomes critical with increased magnification. One should not be put off by the term, it simply means this; lenses have two parts to operate in order to be able to take a wide range of photo types. Everyone is familiar with the concept of focus and this is usually performed by twisting a ring on the lens body while examining the subject through the view finder. The second area of operation is the F-stop setting, also housed on the lens. The low setting F-stop 4, for example, simply means a lot of light is being allowed into the camera, a fast shutter speed prevents the film from over exposure. This is good for bird photography, but means that there is only a narrow depth of field — it may be as critical as five or six inches when

Once the photographer has some slides to be proud of, he will mount them in glass. This protects them from scratches and unlike plastic mounts, do not 'pop' out of focus in the heat of the slide projector.

Taking photographs: The best time to take bird snaps here is the Kingdom in soon after dawn when they are feeding or drinking around a water hole. The slanting light makes for good contrast and life is not too unbearable inside the vehicle.

Try to catch the bird in profile then it is more likely to all be in focus. The bird should appear large in the frame and make sure that the feet or tail have not been cut out of the shot.

One should take care with the background. For example, it would be unwise to photo a black-winged stilt against shade or dark earth as the upper half of the bird would merge into the background and the desired result is lost. Far better to wait until the bird climbs up that bank or better still, is mirrored in water.

Try not to allow anything creep into the picture that might detract from the main subject. Water, vegetation and even other bird species may in fact enhance the overall composition but one should have a very clear idea of exactly what one is trying to capture before the shutter release is pressed.

Concentrate on picking out the main features of the bird, feet and leg color, wing shape and feather pattern, head in profile. Try and catch the sun glinting off the eye and beak. This is particularly important as regards birds with dark hoods or black facial stripes like the great grey shrike or the white-throated bee eater.

The best shots are taken by those familiar with the bird in its natural habitat. Only then does one become aware of the bird's specific behavior patterns. One is then in a better position to predict the bird's movement and characteristic postures. Good shots are usually the result of patient field study.

Some birds, like the curlew, are notoriously camera-shy and will lift off before the vehicle gets within 30-40 meters. Others, like the osprey, are most obliging and one can edge in extremely close. There is then an art in knowing just how close one can approach a given species before it takes to the wing and of course the driver will swing the vehicle round in such a way as to enable the bird to be shot in the light and not against it.

Do not let any opportunity slip by, especially when filming a rare migrant. These birds will not be seen again until next year. Through a technique known as bracketing it is possible to improve the chances of getting at least one good shot. Once the bird has been snapped at say F-stop 8, without altering the focus step-down to F-stop 5.6, then up to 11. One of these shots is sure to be superior to the others.



PRATINCOLE: It is fascinating to watch the swift-like bird hawking for insects.

where a fast shutter speed can be achieved through sheer excellence of optical engineering. But the less committed photographer with modest equipment will compromise with the more sensitive ASA 200 film. This allows for higher shutter speeds without an appreciable loss in quality. The next step is to move up to ASA 400, which is fast film indeed. However, the color tones are not as true as those of ASA 64 and 200 and the prints taken from slides tend to look grainy.

Camera: It is not so much the quality of the camera that dictates the quality of the photos, rather the quality of the lens. The camera should have an automatic light meter which in turn governs the shutter speed. This means that the operator can concentrate on the focus, depth of field and the composition of his never-still subject without having to adjust the shutter control.

A shutter-speed of 125th. sec. is about the minimum for a perched-bird shot if the subject is to appear sharp. To "freeze" a bird in flight, speeds of 500th. sec. and above are

the whole subject is completely in focus.

A high F-stop number, F-16 at the other end of the scale, means a much greater depth of field but a slower shutter speed. Birds taken at below speeds of 125th. sec. usually blur. The bird photographer will find himself, operating at the lower end of F-stop scale and only be a process of trial and error, shooting subjects at different F-stops under varying light conditions, will he get the desired results and exploit his equipment to the full.

An expert bird photographer would regard retaining ten shots out of a 36 roll as being an exceptionally high average. He is more likely to discard about 30 shots. At SR20 a film and another SR20 for the processing and mounting of the slides the cost soon mounts up. One way of reducing this is to buy a "do it yourself" slide mounting kit. They are cheap and simple to use and come complete with a viewer which is held up to a bright light. After the initial outlay, this reduces the processing cost by half.

SELF-SERVICING

WRITTEN & DRAWN BY BILL CALDWELL

CARS CAN HAVE TWO TO TEN OR MORE FUSES TO PROTECT THE ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS. USUALLY IN AN EASILY IDENTIFIABLE BOX AND EASY TO GET AT AND REPLACE.

THE MOST COMMON REASON FOR A BLOWN FUSE IS A FAULT IN A COMPONENT SERVED BY THE CIRCUIT WHICH IT PROTECTS.

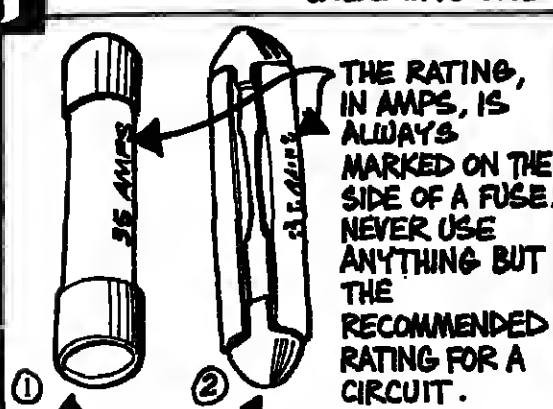
UNDER DASHBOARD FUSE BOX.



AN IN LINE FUSE HOLDER OFTEN USED WHERE EXTRA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IS FITTED.

DO-IT-YOURSELF CAR MAINTENANCE

CHECKING THE FUSES

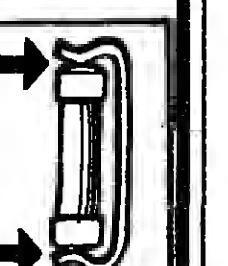


THESE ARE THE TWO TYPES OF FUSE USED IN CARS. IN ① THE METAL WIRE RUNS INSIDE A GLASS TUBE. IN ② IT RUNS EXTERNALLY ON A CERAMIC CHANNEL AND IS MORE EASILY RECOGNISED AS 'BLOWN'.

WITH THE HELP OF YOUR HANDBOOK, OR A CIRCUIT DIAGRAM, TRACE THE FAULT AND PUT IT RIGHT. IT IS NOT ENOUGH JUST TO REPLACE THE FUSE AS IT WILL ONLY BLOW AGAIN.

IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT YOUR ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, HAVE THEM CHECKED BY AN EXPERT.

IF THE FUSE APPEARS INTACT AND THERE IS NO FAULT IN THE CIRCUIT IT SERVES, THE FUSE IS PROBABLY DIRTY OR LOOSE IN ITS HOLDER.



UNDP supports Third World projects

Satellites, space science herald 'information age'

By Nariader Aggarwal.

VIENNA (Depthnews) — In 1945 the well-known British science-fiction writer Arthur C. Clarke dreamed of relaying radio signals by means of a novel post office tower in the sky — a man-made satellite orbiting in space. Impossible as this dream seemed then, barely 12 years later Sputnik, the first artificial satellite, was launched and the telecommunications revolution was under way.

Since then communications satellites have become commonplace to the point where space scientists today worry about overcrowding of the orbital path that serves as the earth's communications highway.

Space communication and its impact on the future of telecommunications were discussed by delegates from 156 countries in Vienna, Aug. 9-21. The occasion was the second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE 82).

The evolving mix of satellites, computer and telecommunication technologies has ushered in the post industrial "information age" in Western Europe, North America and Japan. For the developing countries, this mix of technologies offers an opportunity to accelerate industrial and economic development as well as to bring such basic amenities as health care, education, even entertainment, to remote areas by leapfrogging distances and decades of building costly infrastructure.

Communications satellites already are or will be utilized in national and regional telecommunications networks that developing countries are setting up with support from international organizations such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

Parked 22,300 miles above the earth in geostationary orbits, communications satellites have forged telecommunication links between distant landmasses. They provide a more reliable, more potent and cheaper alternative to traditional submarine cables

and shortwave wireless radio.

Within larger countries, communications satellites also offer a counter technology to building costly microwave relay stations every 30 miles or facing entire countries and continents with traditional telephone cables.

In the 20 years since the launching of Telstar 1, the first satellite to carry trans-Atlantic telephone conversations, television pictures and telephonic microwaves, space communication has become an integral part of the global telecommunication system. Space communication today involves some 150 countries and over 200 earth stations around the world, and communications satellites beam millions of messages from earth back and forth every day.

Over the years, while communications satellites have become larger, more complex and costlier, earth stations have become cheaper, smaller and simpler. This "technology inversion" has enabled many developing countries to share the vast circuit capacity of satellites jointly owned with other countries or to lease circuits from the global communications satellites networks.

Advances in space technology have also reduced leasing costs for communications satellite channels. INTELSAT's cost per circuit, for example, has dropped from \$64,000 in 1965 to \$9,360 in 1981. Communications satellites have also made telecommunications costs insensitive to distance. Partly as a result of this, developing nations' share in satellite communication traffic has increased from zero in 1965 to about 35 percent in 1981.

Nearly 100 developing countries have satellite earth stations. Indonesia has its own domestic communications satellites. Brazil and Argentina are planning to have similar satellites in the near future. Arab states are scheduled to have a regional communications satellite (ARABSAT) in 1983. An African regional satellite, AFROSAT, is planned for the late 1980s.

However, despite increased usage of communications satellites by the developing countries in recent years, experts believe that these countries cannot derive the full benefits

of advances in space communication without reliable and modern national telecommunication systems on the ground. Few yet have such systems. As the experts point out, the vast majority of people in developing countries lack access even to basic communication facilities. Telegraph and telephone services extend primarily to urban areas. In many, the waiting time for installation of a telephone line can be as long as several years.

Recognizing the key role of telecommunications in development and trade as well as in enhancing cultural, political and economic integration, developing countries have been making efforts, with technical and other support from bilateral and multilateral sources, to build national, subregional and regional telecommunication networks, using satellites for inter-country transmissions.

One of the major sources of technical assistance in this sector has been UNDP which currently supports some 200 telecommunication projects around the world. These projects are training personnel, planning and designing national and regional telecommunication exchanges and networks, setting up earth stations, and developing and producing modern telecommunication equipment and technology. With a total UNDP and government funding of \$300 million, these projects are being executed by ITU.

One anomaly in the existing global telecommunications is that many developing countries cannot communicate with each other directly, without having to go through an European intermediary. For example, a call from Harare, Zimbabwe, to the capital of neighboring Zambia has to be routed through London. Both the cost and the inconvenience are high — a major disincentive to contacts. Such colonially-inherited routing gaps are now on the way to being closed through the organization of regional telecommunication networks.

In Africa, UNDP and ITU are assisting in the creation of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network (PANAFTEL). Based on a survey of 38 countries a detailed plan for a 20,000-kilometer network of transmission

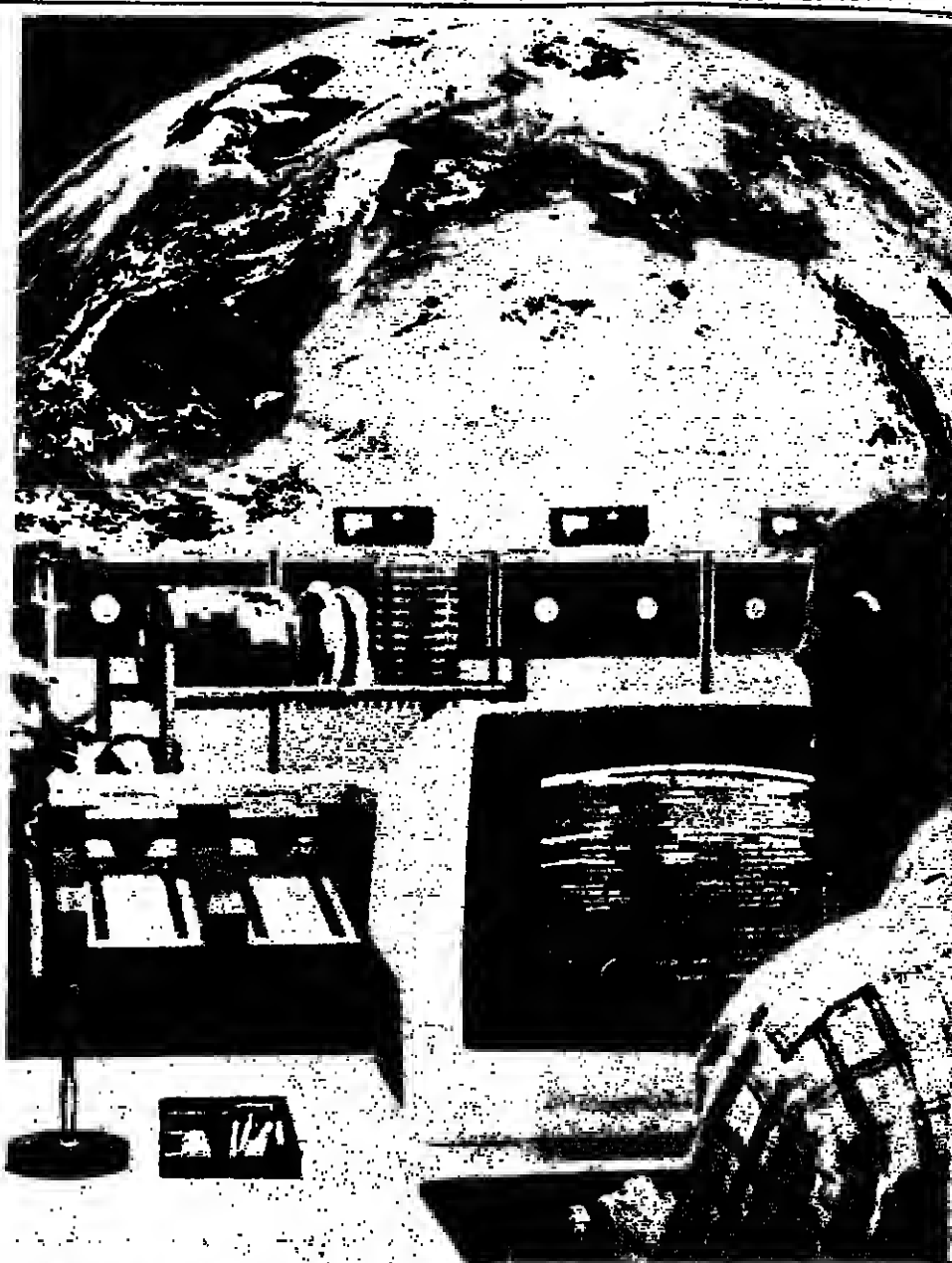
routes, with 18 switching centers, has been completed and is being implemented. Modern international automatic exchanges have been set up in 15 countries. Forty African countries now have INTELSAT earth stations. The ultimate objective of PANAFTEL is to enable a call from anywhere in Africa to any place in the continent without having to get through a European city.

Another regional network would link 21 Arab, nine African and six European countries. A master plan for this network — including telephone, telex, telegraph, television and broadcasting facilities — has been prepared with UNDP/ITU support. In the South Pacific, where long stretches of water separate islands and nations with common culture and needs, telecommunication is vital. This is particularly so in emergencies and natural disasters, such as not-too-uncommon hurricanes and earthquakes. As part of the South Pacific telecommunication network, satellite earth stations have been set up to link the national telecommunications networks of Fiji, Tonga and Samoa.

In Asia, UNDP and ITU are assisting 14 countries in creating an Asian telecommunication network and advising on standardization, international linkages, inter-facility and adoption of new technologies. Satellite earth stations have been set up in most of the countries in the region.

A significant step taken by developing countries to facilitate the creation of regional networks and pooling of their telecommunications expertise is the introduction of uniform training techniques and standards. Nearly 80 developing countries are collaborating with UNDP and ITU in designing and running new modular training courses for middle and senior technical and management personnel.

As part of this global program, training needs of all participating countries have been analyzed and more than 600 course developers trained. These course developers, in turn, are helping in developing telecommunications training programs in their own countries.



SATELLITE DATA: Computer systems increasingly ensure that more use is made of satellite data than relaying the photographs of cloud cover over Europe taken by the European weather satellites Meteosat I and II and seen on television every evening. New Siemens computers have been installed at the Esro operations center at Darmstadt in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Dr. Steincrohn discusses

Saturday, Sept. 11

Pica is an abnormal craving for the abnormal: dirt, starch, etc., and may be the result of an iron deficiency.

Sunday, Sept. 12

About half a million people in the U.S. suffer from some impairment of taste and smell, which may be brought on by a history of flu or some injury to the head, heavy smoking, wearing dentures, nasal polyps, etc.

Monday, Sept. 13

A recent study indicates that most patients prefer to retain hope



about their condition. When 74 patients with diagnosed but undisclosed malignancy were interviewed and observed, 18 knew and 47 suspected they had cancer but only 15 wanted confirmation of their condition. Thirty-two of the patients who suspected they had cancer did not want to know for sure.

Tuesday, Sept. 14

Ritalin and dexedrine are helpful in treating youngsters who suffer from hyperactivity.

Wednesday, Sept. 15

Fortunately, most young mothers are happy and don't suffer from postpartum blues.

British scientists tapping granite to produce heat

By a Science Correspondent

LONDON (LPS) — Scientists are now hopeful of being able to tap large areas of underground granite in western England to produce heat.

A drilling rig has sunk two wells more than 2,000 meters into hot granite formations under a small quarry near Camborne in Cornwall. The project, being carried out by a team from Camborne School of Mines, is being supported by the British government and the European Community.

Experiments have shown that cold water pumped into Cornish granite at depths of up

to 300 meters can be extracted at a temperature of 11 degrees Celsius. The key to success at greater depths, where the temperature is much higher, is an ability to fracture artificially the granite so that water can find its way from one well to another, taking in the heat of the rocks.

At a depth of 2,000 meters the rock temperature is 80 degrees C. If this can be successfully tapped, the aim is to sink wells down to 5,000 meters and heat water to about 175 degrees.

Following completion of the two adjoining 2,000-meter wells, the Cornish researchers used 22 Kilos of explosives to create effective

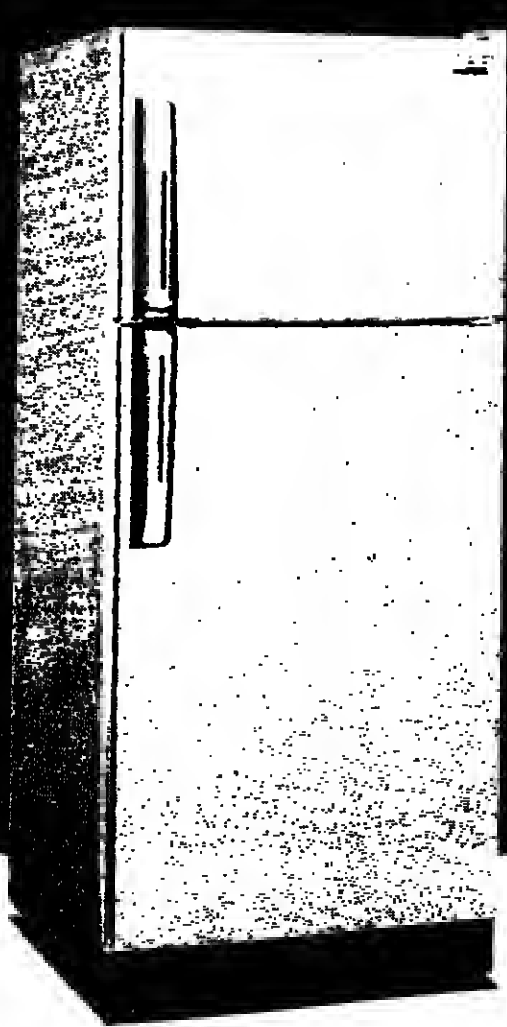
fractures between the wells. After they began pumping water down one of the wells, the team confirmed: "We created good seismic signals showing that water is getting into the new fractures."

The experts are thus confident that the difficult fracturing phase has been successfully completed. The real success of the project will not be known until large amounts of water are pumped down the well under pressure.

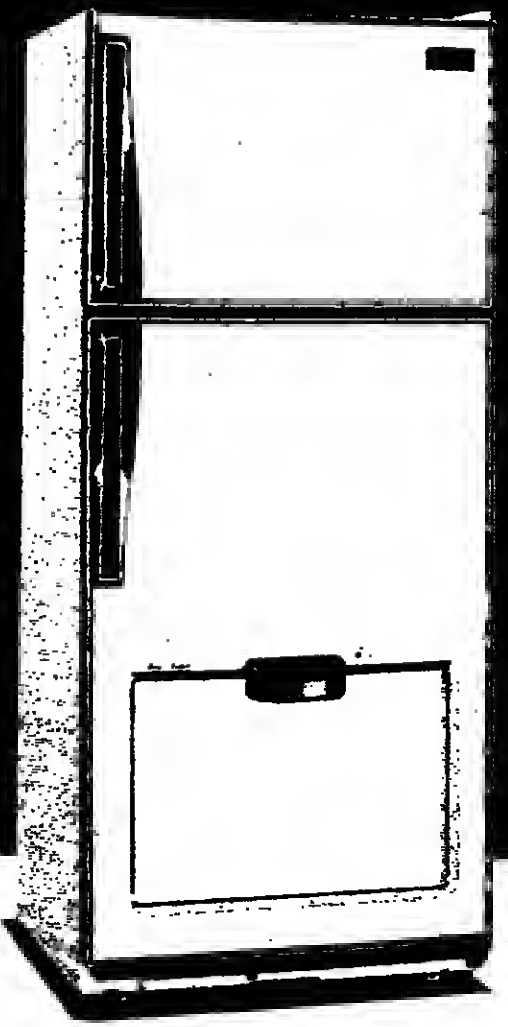
Once the water has found its way through the maze of tiny fractures in the hot rocks it should start to come up the other well as hot water.

National Refrigerators

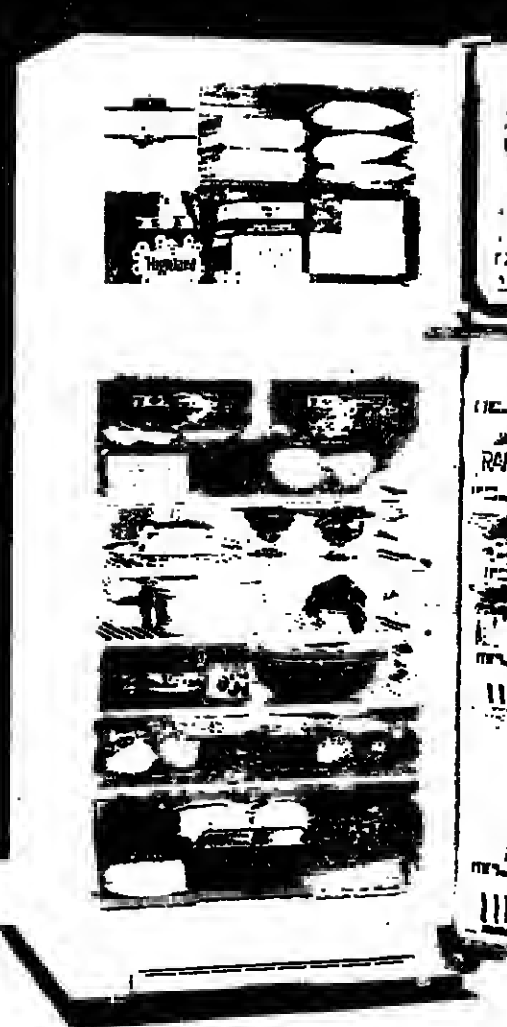
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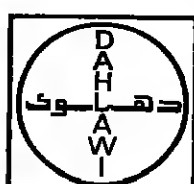
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Green Revolution only a breather

Asia's small farmers struggle for stabilized food production

By Teresita Padilla

BANGKOK (Depthnews) — The phrase "declining food productivity" may conjure up visions of idle farmers who have renounced work en masse, or lazy fruit croppers dwarfed by grass growing under their feet. But nothing could be further from the truth. The small farmer engaged in rain-fed agriculture, which characterizes 75 percent of cropped land in Asia, remains in constant battle for two things. The first is maximum production under good weather conditions; and the second, minimal losses when the weather fails. However, it seems that nature has not stacked the deck to his favor.

From the wettest to the driest areas in South and Southeast Asia, there is stark evidence of rain-fed agriculture helplessly gone askew. Some reasons:

A yearly average of 19 typhoons that pass the Philippines. Severe drought occurring once every three years in the dry northeastern provinces of Thailand.

Mountain barriers and monsoon rains in India accounting for rainfall fluctuations, ranging from 1,300 to 200 mm., and other erratic weather conditions found in other countries.

Ecological awkwardness combined with economic backwardness illustrates the plight of the small farmer in rain-fed areas. However, he is hardly alone in his struggle for

increased and stabilized food production.

Through natural causes and man-caused degradation of natural resources, fruit and vegetable croppers and livestock growers similarly face the danger of decreased productivity.

The bitter experience of the 1943 famine in Bengal, caused by pernicious "brown spot" disease of rice, plus the almost total failure of the transport and distribution systems there; the fall of miracle rice to "brown plant leaf hopper" in Indonesia and the Philippines in the mid-1970s; even the disastrous damage suffered by the North American maize crop due to epidemic "downy mildew" attacks in 1972; the killing virus of the taro in the Pacific island countries, and the kadangkadang coconut disease in the Philippines — all these disasters are grim reminders of the increasing vulnerability of plants to the ravages of pests and diseases.

When one such scourge attacks anywhere in the world, it affects other parts of the globe. The 1972 American corn disaster, for instance, seriously hurt Asian grain supplies although ironically, the agent for bringing the American plague under control was imported from, of all places, the Philippines.

At the root of this problem is genetic narrowness. The introduction of innovative and high-yielding crop varieties in previous years has rapidly transformed traditional and peasant farmlands into fields with uniform crops.

The result is an increasing shortage of raw material for breeding. But more importantly, it eliminates genetic combinations useful for combating the deadly attacks of pests and diseases.

In livestock production, the situation is less than encouraging. Many countries in the region have geared livestock development purely for the export market. Programs to raise the livestock productivity of low-income farmers continue to suffer from benign neglect. That then is the broad picture.

Stagnant food production occurring worldwide for two successive years, in 1979 and 1980, has not been helped by a decrease in food aid, which has declined in real terms by 4 percent. In addition, sketchy knowledge and application of appropriate technology for rainfed agriculture, and the continued practice of uniform crops, are compounding the problem.

Making a candid admission of inadequate technology in current use for rain-fed agriculture, FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma said:

"Research and development back-up for rain-fed agriculture has not been commensurate with the challenge." And yet, he added, "the core of rural poverty is to be found in the farms, within the rainfed areas, where the majority of the rural poor live."

In spite of limitation, however, some headway has been achieved. The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR), founded in 1974 with the support of the FAO, has set up a worldwide plant genetic resources network, thus halting the broadening of genetic erosion (or loss of variability) into crisis proportions. In some regions, the endemic genetic diversity of some major cereals, such as wheat, rice, maize and sorghum, is nearing extinction. From the original nine crops in its priority

list, the IBPGR has expanded its chase for the collection of over 50 endangered crops. In Southeast Asia, 80 percent of IBPGR's budget is allocated to the collection of fruit and vegetable crops, a move pushed by the alarming take-over of the so-called "Cadillac varieties," which are displacing native forms in local farms.

The predominance of the cauliflower, cucumber, lettuce, carrots and other vegetables of foreign origin, over such native vegetables as beans, leafy vegetables, root and tuber crops, is wreaking havoc. Genetic erosion threatens native vegetables, and the vulnerability of all plants is on the rise.

Vegetable farming in the region is also characterized by hard attempts among plant breeders to achieve a complete comeback of originally tropical vegetables, which have flourished in semi-tropics and temperate zones. An example is the tomato.

Tomato breeders in Southeast Asia are going the limit to evolve high-yielding varieties to diseases, especially bacterial wilt.

Methodology is the key. In the IBPGR genetic resources network, the germ plasmas are collected systematically, seed samples collected are cleaned, dried, checked for viability and stored. Genetic purity of the collections is ensured. Plants that are not self-pollinating are isolated to prevent any alteration in their genetic composition.

Today, germ plasma collection is still

unknown territory to small farmers. But the situation will change in future years when germ plasma can be made freely available to them under FAO's plan for global gene bank.

Other constraints obstruct the stabilization of food production by small farmers. One is resistance to change coupled with a single-mindedness in dietary habit, as proved by groups of corn-eating people in Cebu and Bohol in the Philippines, who insist on cultivating corn on land suited for fruit trees.

There is also something to be said about the harm inflicted by shifting cultivators. In highly leached areas in Indonesia, farmers burn forest trees and plant rice, corn and legumes without prior soil preparation. After three years of cropping, the place is abandoned.

But the biggest problem perhaps is the lack of know-how in effective technology for rain-fed agriculture.

In typhoon-infested Philippines, farmers, as a rule, look at weather disturbances as a natural phenomenon over which nothing much can be done. In other areas, however, farmers have faced up to the situation and adapted their crops to the perennial characteristics of the weather. In Batanes Island and Leyte, farmers grow low-lying crops, such as sweet potato and yams, and eat them as their staple food.

The ecosystems of rain-fed agriculture in the region are extremely complex and

diverse. The uncertainties of monsoon, drought and flood are annual features, and they are compounded by wide variations in soil quality, ranging from the dry and sterile soils of arid zones to deep, humus-rich, water-soaked soils of tropical rain forests.

Single factor solutions simply cannot apply to the varied settings of rain-fed agriculture. Commenting on the need for situation-specific technology, Dr. D.L. Umali, former FAO regional representative for Asia and the Pacific, says, "generalized technology can be an invitation to failure."

And history is rich in failures, if not in stories of near-success. The Green Revolution was only a breather. A high-input technology, it revolved around the high-yielding "miracle seeds" of wheat and rice which were efficient, but ineffective in the long term. Moreover, the Green Revolution only worked for those who had access to water, fertilizer and pesticides. Having benefited only the better-off with their irrigated fields and modern machinery, the Green Revolution has today reached its saturation point.

Obviously, the cultivation of uniform crops that worked best under controlled environment, and the reliance on chemical pesticides or fossil fuels hardly provide the answer.

The goal is increased and stabilized yields, and the problems that obstruct it are environmental climatic stresses found in rain-fed areas. Putting it simply, Dr. Umali

says, "Plants just need to be made more 'climate-proof' through genetic improvement and appropriate management of soil and water, and pest control."

But the final objective goes several steps further. "Our technology," he adds, "should go beyond increasing and stabilizing productivity of crops. It should also seek the improvement of the whole farming system."

Dr. Umali is critical of development plans that disregard low-cost and broad-based technology for rain-fed agriculture. While agreeing that simple technology may only increase crop yields by 20 percent, he argues that "the resulting impact on production would be considerable when multiplied by the number of small farmers who could use such technology." A breakdown of simple technology in current use in different regions supports Dr. Umali's contention.

In Indonesia, early direct seeding of rice has held down damage, originally caused by early heavy rain and flood in many transplanted areas. In the Philippines, adjustment of planting dates, together with direct seeding of appropriate rice varieties is being widely adopted in many rain-fed areas. This enables farmers to sow a second crop.

In Sri Lanka, farmers are switching from traditional transplanting to early sowing of the first rice crop. In some rainfed tank-irrigated areas in the dry zones, farmers are now harvesting two rice crops yearly.

Nutty story

By Arjuna

MANILA (Depthnews) — The recent brouhaha in the Philippines over the coconut has set me, like Alex Haley, in search of the roots of the coconuts. But unlike Haley coconuts do not have living relatives to narrate their roots.

Archaeologists have, however, discovered fossil remains of the coconut in Rajasthan, India, dating some 15-40 million years ago. In New Zealand, some fossil remains have been found dating to as far back as 15 million years ago.

The wide range of distribution of coconuts has sent scientists a-tizzy as to the original home of this nut. Is it of American or of Asian origin? Being an Asian, I tend to side with scholars who say that it originated in Southeast Asia.

But as to where in Southeast Asia, that is the question. It could have been Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand or northwest New Guinea (indicating that it may have even originated in the South Pacific).

This, of course, has not been one of the most controversial scientific issues to face researchers today. They do agree on one point, however: that man is responsible for disseminating coconuts throughout the region.

It could have been that Neolithic Man (or New Stone Age Man) also cultivated coconuts when he began planting rice, yams and other grains from 6000 to 500 B.C.

Perhaps early man recognized then, as modern man recognizes today, that coconuts are virtually trees of life. Scientists have come up with 700 uses for the coconuts.

Its trunk can be used as boards, its buds and nuts as food, its coir for stuffing material, its leaves for roofing, its water for intravenous fluid and a host of other uses.

The most important commercial use of coconuts, however, is for coconut oil.

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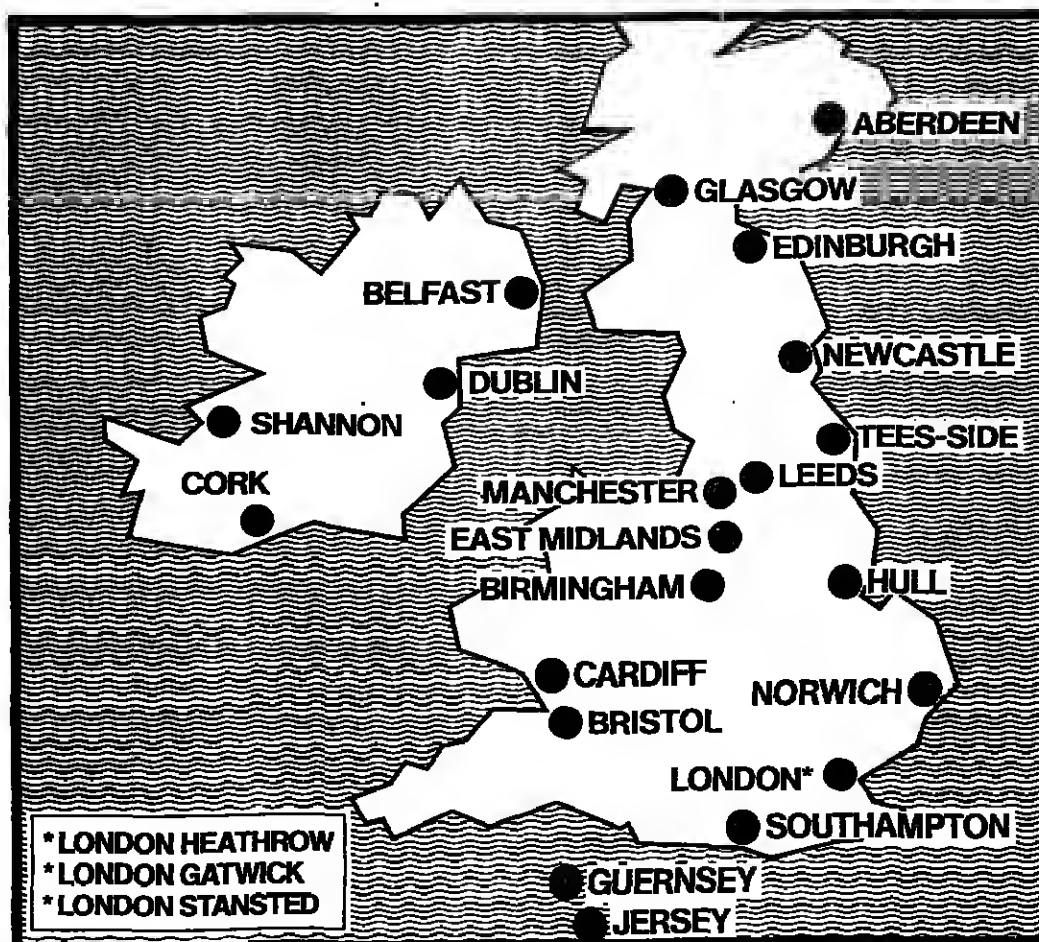
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EEC split on plan to fight U.S. curbs

LONDON, Sept. 8 (R) — West European governments are finding it harder than expected to reach a joint policy on how to fight U.S. trade sanctions, European officials have said.

The officials said hopes for a U.S.-European meeting this week on gas pipeline equipment sales to the Soviet Union were fading, with Britain, France, West Germany and Italy still arguing among themselves on the best approach to take.

The four governments hope to persuade the Reagan administration to drop a ban on U.S. licensees in Europe supplying components for the controversial Siberian pipeline, which is planned to start pumping gas to Western Europe in 1984.

British, French, West German and Italian

firms risk losing U.S. energy technology and equipment if they defy the ban. The American sanctions have led to a major trans-Atlantic row, and some pipeline parts have already been shipped.

Senior officials of the European governments met in London last Friday but failed to agree a joint line. Since then, the Europeans have stressed the need for thorough preparations before a roundtable conference is held.

"Nobody wants to enter into discussions unless there is a reasonable chance that we will come out with a realistic result," a senior British official said.

Originally, the Europeans hoped for middle-level talks with the U.S. this week, to prepare for a meeting between European foreign ministers and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

This was still possible, but it might decide to go straight into ministerial-level talks, diplomats said. Alternatively, the Europeans might meet among themselves again in hopes of hammering out detailed proposals to put to the U.S. The problem is likely to be discussed when European community foreign ministers meet in Copenhagen on Thursday.

France has taken a lead in urging its partners not to rush into talks until there is a good prospect of success. U.S. and European officials agree a face-saving formula is needed to enable President Reagan to back off gracefully from the sanctions imposed in June.

Many European officials have said the sanctions are likely to do more damage to the West than to Moscow.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said in Toronto Monday that the ban might be reconsidered if the Europeans produced "worthwhile and substantial" counter-proposals.

OPEC deficit set at \$9.5b

VIENNA, Sept. 8 (R) — OPEC countries will run a current account deficit of about \$9.5 billion in 1982, on the basis of recent oil market developments and trade data for the first few months of the year, the OPEC secretariat said.

In an article in its latest issue of the *OPEC Bulletin*, it forecast a current account surplus of \$6.2 billion in 1983. It said OPEC's current account surplus halved to \$53.3 billion in 1981 from \$108.1 billion in 1980.

The secretariat said it seems relatively certain that very large current account surpluses are unlikely to reappear in the next few years.

Banker hints at Dome deal

TORONTO, Sept. 8 (R) — There could be an agreement in principle between Dome Petroleum Ltd. and its bankers by the end of the month, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce chairman Russell Harrison said.

In an interview, Harrison said the final details of an accord to reschedule Dome's debt, due Sept. 30, would take longer, but by then "I would hope there is an agreement in principle in place."

Dome said last week it could not meet a Sept. 30 repayment date for \$1.35 billion (Canadian) of principal. Harrison, spokesman for the Canadian banks holding about \$3.4 billion of Dome's approximately \$8 billion debt, said an agreement would involve a rollover of debt. But it was not likely to include a conversion of debt into preferred shares or income debentures, so issue widely speculated on.

However, the accord might include an

injection of new capital, and Harrison did not rule out state-owned Petrocanada taking a stake.

Royal Bank of Canada chairman Rowland Frazee also told Reuters the Dome deal would be rescheduled. Both bankers are attending the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank here.

Dome has also said there were short delays to repayment of principal due June 30, and that it has to repay a further \$124.8 million by Dec. 31. Asked why negotiations with Dome were so drawn out, Harrison said Dome's problems had taken time to unravel, while the government and U.S. banks had insisted on conducting their own investigations.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said in a radio interview Tuesday that Ottawa would not bail out Dome.

Ambrosiano's missing billions Jailed Sindona reveals it all

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP) — Jailed Italian banker Michele Sindona says much of the \$1.4 billion missing from Rome's collapsed Banco Ambrosiano was secretly funneled to right-wing Latin American political leaders, ABC Television news reported Tuesday.

In segments of an interview with Sindona by correspondent Pierre Salinger broadcast on ABC's "World News Tonight," the onetime multi-millionaire financier described how the Italian bankers "laundered" the money.

Salinger said Sindona and the late Roberto Calvi, president of Banco Ambrosiano, decided in the mid-1970s to expand the bank's activities into Latin America. Calvi's body was found hanging under a London bridge on June 18, and his death was ruled a suicide.

Money borrowed on the European market, Salinger reported, "was lent to mysterious Panamanian companies which then bought newspapers, real estate and corporations in Argentina, Peru, Uruguay and Paraguay."

"The purchases were made at bloated prices and the excess money was kicked back to selected right-wing political parties and military leaders in those countries," Salinger reported.

Members threaten to quit Coffee parleys boiling over

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP) — Coffee exports from International Coffee Organization member countries to non-member nations brought a threat Tuesday by smaller importing nations to quit the organization.

Sources at the ICO conference which began here Monday said Hong Kong had already given notice it will resign from the world coffee agreement at the end of the current crop year, Sept. 30, and others may follow, among them Hungary.

"We already have a provisional list of those who want to leave, but there nothing is official yet," said a European delegate who asked not to be identified.

The smaller importing nations argue that member to non-member exports are inadequately policed and have led to a black market in cheap coffee. They say ICO dues and the cost of policing coffee imports are so high that it would be cheaper for them to shop outside the coffee organization.

Exports from ICO producing members to ICO consumers are strictly regulated. But exporting nations may ship as much coffee as they like to non-member consuming countries. The ruling part of the world coffee pact since 1963, is designed to encourage coffee drinking in non-member countries of the Eastern bloc, like the Soviet Union and China, where hot tea is the favorite beverage. However, the aim is that once coffee-

drinking is established in these countries, they would join the pact. A few have done so, most have not. Meanwhile, exports to non-member nations have grown from around 4.5 million bags in the 1977-78 crop year to 7.8 million bags in the 1980-81 crop year and are seen headed for 7.4 million bags in the current crop year.

This compares with around 5 million bags sold under the ICO quota system in deals between producer and consumer members of the pact.

While most of these deals are in direct contracts between the exporter and final importer, a number of deals have been concluded through commission houses, with no indication of who the final importer is.

In a report to the ICO's executive board, executive director Alexandre Beltrao said only 5.2 million bags of the 1980-81 total were known to have reached their intended destinations. Some 2.6 million bags have disappeared, he said.

Beltrao's report called for stringent controls on exports to non-member countries, including a third party agent who would be empowered to check every shipment. A number of dealers have reported the presence of cheap coffees in Western Europe. One Lausanne dealer reported that he was being undercut by as much as \$40 a bag of coffee which, under ICO quota controls, was selling at \$135.

Aiding 3rd World UNCTAD asks banks to mend

GENEVA, Sept. 8 (R) — The head of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has rejected suggestions that developing countries should balance their external accounts by introducing domestic austerity.

UNCTAD Secretary-General Gamani Corea told the organization's board meeting here that the world financial system would have to accommodate even larger payments deficits than the Third World at present suffered.

In contrast to finance ministers of the 10 leading industrialized states, who said last weekend in Toronto that poor states must introduce tough economic policies to qualify for new cash aid, Corea called on banks to change.

"We need to have a financial system in which it is possible for developing countries to cope with the problems of external indebtedness in a manner which does not jeopardize their development process," he told the meeting. Corea said inflation and changing terms of trade were confronting the developing countries with the prospect of increasingly larger payments deficits.

"Developing countries are likely over time to encounter differences between their import levels and export revenues greater than any time in the past," he said.

According to one UNCTAD study prepared for the meeting, these factors have already wiped out the benefits several Third World countries reaped from stringent anti-inflation and import restriction policies brought in during the 1970s.

This has occurred, it continued, because developed countries made the trading system more protectionist rather than face competition from Third World imports but made the developing countries carry the full burden of changes in financial markets.

"The tensions created by this incompatibility are at the heart of the external payments difficulties and poor growth performance of

many developing countries," the study said. Corea said the world trade system, due for a major review at a summit of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in November, was becoming "less non-discriminatory and less of a multilateral system than it originally was."

Another UNCTAD study produced for the meeting said that the GATT system had failed to keep up with recent trends toward stronger protectionism in world trade.

In a related development West German Economics Minister Otto Lambrecht and European Community Commission President Gaston Thorn have called for greater liberalization of trade with developing countries, coupled with more responsible policies.

Speaking at the opening of the 20th Berlin overseas import trade fair, entitled "partners for progress," the two men warned against a wave of protectionism inspired by misguided attempts to shield domestic economies from recession.

EEC grants Egypt \$28m

BRUSSELS, Sept. 8 (R) — The European Economic Community has granted Egypt a \$28 million loan for developing natural gas deposits at Abu-Qir near Alexandria, the community's European Investment Bank said Wednesday.

The loan, to the state-run Egyptian General Petroleum Company, will be used to boost gas output from the field to a projected two billion cubic meters a year by 1984.

The 15-year loan, carrying interest at 12.6 percent, will use up the remainder of a \$93 million fund the community made available to Egypt under a financial agreement.

Indo-French N-talks fail

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8 (AFP) — Despite two rounds of talks, French and Indian officials have failed to reach agreement on the safeguards for the supply of French-enriched uranium for India's atomic power plant at Tarapur near Bombay, the *Financial Express* daily reported Wednesday.

Both sides declined to comment on the talks. The *Times of India* said another round of talks may be held, most likely in Paris, to tackle the controversial nuclear fuel-supply issue.

The Indian team at the talks here was headed by Dr. H. N. Sethna, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. The French team, which was leaving Wednesday, was led by Jacques Andreani, head of the political department of the French foreign ministry. The discussions were prompted by differ-

ences between the two sides on the nature of safeguards France sought to impose on its supplies of enriched uranium. The Indians have reportedly said they would not accept any additional safeguards as a condition for receiving uranium from France.

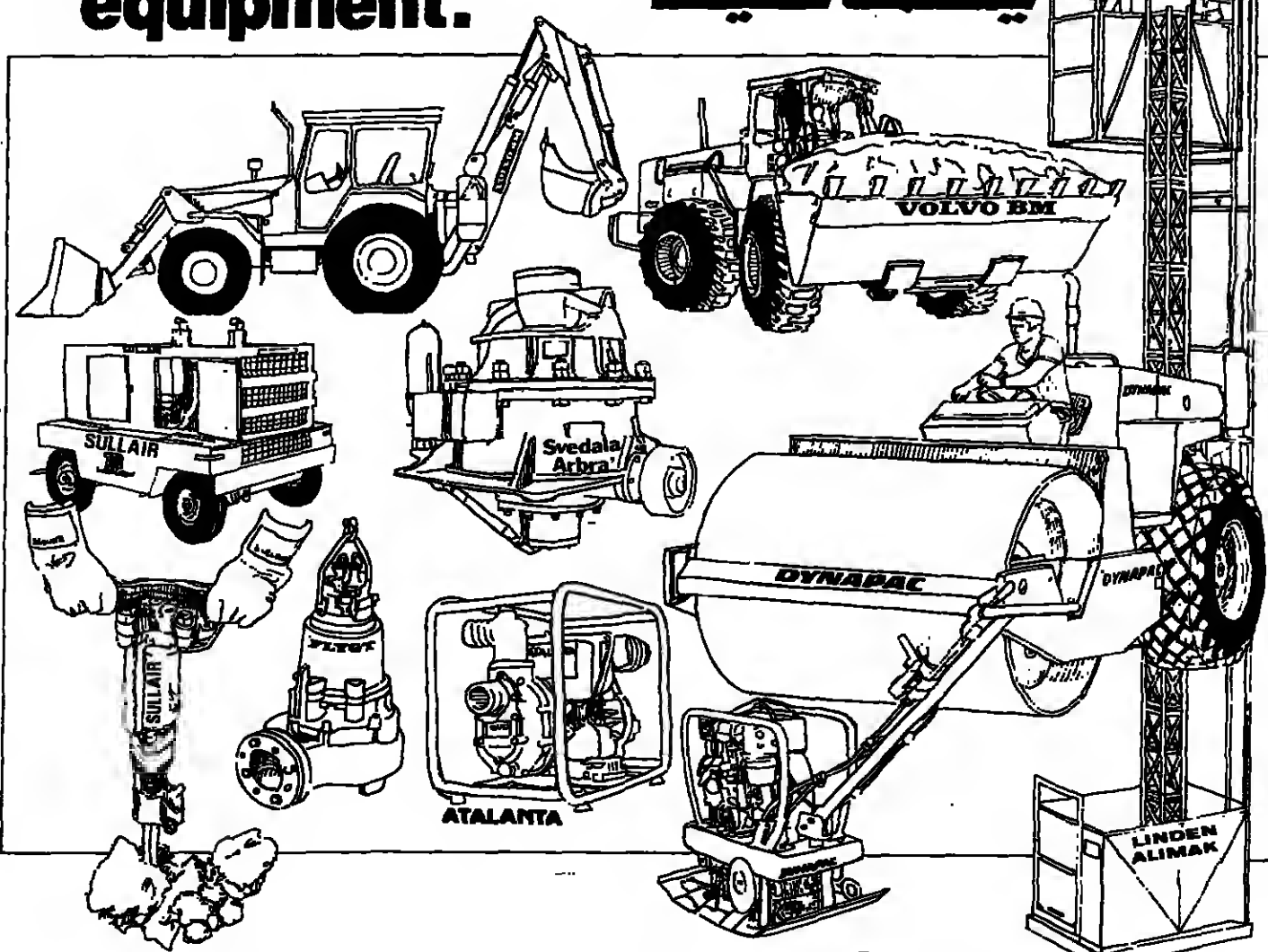
The Indian government expected France to merely replace America as suppliers of enriched uranium for Tarapur, under safeguards stipulated in the 1963 Indo-U.S. agreement with the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency.

The French have reportedly asked for "pursuit and perpetuity" clauses under which international safeguards would apply to all establishments where India uses material derived from using French uranium and for the safeguards to remain in the beyond 1993, when the 1963 Indo-U.S. agreement expires.

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Over aid to 3rd World

Breach of faith by West alleged

TORONTO, Sept. 8 (AP) — Representatives of many of the world's poorer nations say rich countries have abandoned commitments to international aid to protect their own economies during economic hard times.

The spirit of international cooperation has suffered an alarming eclipse, Finance Minister A.M.A. Muhith of Bangladesh said Tuesday at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

"Sound domestic economic and financial management is undoubtedly central to good global economic health," Muhith told finance ministers and central bankers from 146 countries.

"But conducted oblivious to global impact, many of these policies are proving to be counterproductive," he said.

Muhith called for "faster progress" in the proposed North-South talks on sharing the world's wealth, which many poor nations hope will yield them a bigger share of the international economy.

A spokesman for 20 Latin American countries, Spain and the Philippines — Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro of Nicaragua — said those nations had noticed "a change in the concept of economic interdependence" had developed.

"We cannot but be disturbed by the virtual abandonment of the North-South dialogue and the poor follow-up to the recommendations made by the Cancun summit," Chamorro said.

Twenty-two countries — representing the

rich nations of the North and the poor nations of the South — met last year in Cancun, Mexico, and agreed to work toward the "global negotiations" sought by the nations of the South on a redistribution of wealth.

Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga, one of President Ronald Reagan's strongest supporters in the Third World, told the meeting it must ensure "that when the lights come

India outlines recovery plan

TORONTO, Sept. 8 (AP) — India outlined a three-step program for a world economic recovery.

Finance Minister Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, speaking to the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, said his country sees three "critical and reinforcing elements" of a recovery program: Revival of growth in industrial countries; removal of protectionist barriers; rapid increase in aid to developing countries.

Mukherjee said India has been able to reduce its inflation rate while increasing agricultural output and industrial production. "Despite these achievements, our overall balance of payments situation remained difficult due to a further deterioration in our terms of trade," he said.

on again in the industrial world the rest of the world will not be in darkness."

Seaga said he fears the rich countries — once the "engine of economic growth" for the rest of the world — "might not be able to pull the rest of the cars."

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan told the conference on Monday that Reagan's austere economic policies for fighting inflation will pave the way for a healthy worldwide recovery.

However, Seaga and other officials from developing countries complained that the recession in the industrial nations were devastating to poor countries because of sharp drops in trade and prices for their raw materials.

It would be a serious mistake, Seaga said, to assume "that if the industrial countries succeed in current adjustment programs everything else will fall into place." "The evidence is that things are beginning to fall out of place."

Another speaker Tuesday, Chinese Finance Minister Wang Bingqian also noted what he called a lack of "progress toward the establishment of a new international order." He charged that the industrial nations have reacted to hard times with "measures to shift their economic crisis onto other countries."

A similar message came from Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga, who told delegates they must ensure "that when the lights come on again in the industrial world the rest of the world will not be in darkness."

OPEC chief mantle to fall on Dikko

VIENNA, Sept. 8 (AP) — OPEC statutes call for alternate President Mallam Yahaya Dikko, the Nigerian oil minister, to assume the post of Eduardo Ortega, a spokesman said Wednesday after Ortega was forced to resign as Ecuador's oil minister.

Ortega was elected president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and Dikko was chosen alternate president at the last OPEC conference in Quito, Ecuador, May 20-21. Ortega was forced to resign his oil minister's post Tuesday night after being censured by Ecuador's congress.

The presidency of the cartel revolves among oil minister of the 13 member countries. By tradition, the ministers elect a new president at each meeting held in a member country, and the new president is at present the minister of the host country.

The next ministers' conference is scheduled Dec. 9 in Lagos, Nigeria. OPEC's day-to-day administration is overseen by the secretary-general, Marc Nan Nguema of Gabon.

Britain's surplus records increase

LONDON, Sept. 8 (R) — Britain's balance of payments current account surplus seasonally adjusted rose to 866 million sterling in the second quarter, from 753 million sterling in the first quarter 1982, partly due to a sharp rise in the surplus from invisibles, the treasury said.

The visible trade surplus dropped sharply to 102 million sterling from 356 million. But there was a marked recovery in invisibles, with a surplus of 784 million sterling after an eratically low 397 million sterling first quarter surplus.

The outturn for the first half 1982 shows the current account surplus running slightly below the level forecast in the March budget, but well within the margin of forecasting error, the treasury said.

EEC talks canceled

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8 (R) — Denmark, current president of the European Economic Community, has canceled a Common Market foreign ministers' meeting scheduled here for Thursday, a foreign ministry official said.

He said the ministers will hold the meeting in Brussels instead, on Sept. 20 and 21, to coincide with a European council of ministers meeting.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 p.m. Wednesday

	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.10	9.13
Bangladesh Taka	15.60	15.60
Belgian Franc (1,000)	72.15	72.15
Canadian Dollar	278.00	278.00
Deutsche Mark (100)	139.50	138.37
Dutch Guilder (100)	126.75	126.45
Egyptian Pound	3.25	3.40
Emirates Dirham (100)	93.50	93.70
French Franc (100)	49.10	48.95
Greek Drachma (1,000)	48.50	49.27
Indian Rupee (100)		35.72
Israeli Lira (100)		
Italian Lira (1,000)	5.75	5.75
Japanese Yen (1,000)	24.80	24.60
Jordanian Dinar	9.70	9.65
Kuwaiti Dinar	11.86	11.845
Lebanese Lira (100)	71.92	71.92
Moroccan Dirham (100)	55.87	55.87
Pakistani Rupee (100)	38.20	38.20
Philippines Peso (100)	40.45	40.45
Pound Sterling	5.95	5.93
Qatari Riyal (100)	94.00	94.56
Saudi Riyal (100)	159.95	159.95
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	30.70	30.70
Swiss Franc (100)	162.50	162.35
Syrian Lira (1,000)	58.80	59.95
Turkish Lira (1,000)	3.45	3.44
U.S. Dollar	75.00	75.00
Yemeni Riyal (200)		

Selling Price Buying Price
Gold 51,500 51,000
10 Tola bar 6,000 5,900
Ounce 1,600 1,550

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Cabinet 57, Tel. 6441000, Jeddah.

TUC assails Thatcherism

BRIGHTON, Sept. 8 (R) — Len Murray, leader of organized labor in Britain, Wednesday sharply attacked Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's handling of the economy, calling for prompt reformation to restore jobs.

He was addressing the annual conference of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), whose member unions representing 11 million workers seem set on a collision course with Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative government.

Backing a resolution condemning the government and urging an alternative economic strategy for Britain, the TUC general-

Swedish jobless up

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 8 (R) — Swedish unemployment rose sharply in August to 166,000 from 133,000 in July, compared with 116,000 in August last year, the Central Statistics Bureau said.

A total 3.7 percent of the workforce was jobless last month compared with 3.0 percent in July, versus 2.6 percent in the year ago month, the office added in a statement.

The unemployment question is a major issue among political parties in the runup to national elections on Sept. 19. The opposition Social Democrats have accused the center-liberal minority coalition on neglecting jobs by cutting public spending and by introducing a series of savings packages, political analysts said.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Taif Municipality	Renovating lighting warehouse	—	200	Sept. 18
Taif Municipality	Study report and design of water cascades for the Conference Palace, Taif	—	200	Sept. 18
Ministry of Education	Articles for Modern Mathematics of elementary and secondary classes: 1402-03	3	100	Oct. 13

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20TH DHUL QA'DA 1402/8TH SEPTEMBER, 1982

1. SHIPS DISCHARGING

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
3.	Asia Freezer	O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken	5.9.82
4.	Songkhla	S.N.L.	Contrs./Gen./Mobiles	5.9.82
5.	Marianna Bolten	A.A.	Barley	3.9.82
6.	Sea Reliance-1	Alsbah	Bagged Barley	5.9.82
7.	Union Kingston	O.C.E.	Contrs./Gen./Marble	7.9.82
8.	Magnificence Venture	Algezihr	Trucks/Floors/MHones	6.9.82
9.	John Lyras	S.C.S.A.	Bulk Wheat	7.9.82
10.	Polyford	O.C.E.	Gen./Contrs.	5.9.82
11.	Alaska — II	Star	Apples	5.9.82
14.	Juba	Star	Citrus Fruits	6.9.82
16.	Lucia Del Mar	F.A.M.E.	Containers	6.9.82
18.	Erithiani	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	2.9.82
19.	Torm Hallen	Alsbah	Bulk Cement	4.9.82
21.	Saudi Taif	M.E.S.A.	Sugar/Poles/Gen.	30.8.82
22.	Antiochia	S.F.T.C.	Stl/Ply/Pipes/Gen.	6.9.82
23.	Niki R	Star	Durra	1.9.82
24.	Golden Unity	El Hawi	Tel/Timbr/Pipes/Gen.	5.9.82
25.	Jiffar	Kanoo	Contrs./Gen.	5.9.82
26.	Barber Talisman	Barber	Contrs./Gen.	7.9.82
27.	Roberto	A.E.T.	Canned Drink/Stl.	2.9.82
29.	Kobe	Shobokshi	Bagged Maize	29.8.82
30.	Safina-e-Rahmat	S.C.S.A.	Bagged Durra	1.9.82
32.	Australia Freezer	Star	Reefer	31.8.82

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1. VESSELS DISCHARGING

2.	Amstelvliet	Orri	Bantonite	2.9.82
4.	Asialoho	SMC	Steel/Gen.	5.9.82
6.	Alriyadh	Orri	Gen./Barley	5.9.82
7.	Santa Clara	Gosaibi	Loading Urea	4.9.82
8.	Cape Esan	Alsaada	Steel/Gen.	4.9.82
9.	Prashanti	Orri	Loading Papers	7.9.82
10.	Jag Dharna	Globe	General	3.9.82
12.	Freezer Queen	OCE	Frozen Chicken	7.9.82
14.	Patricia	Saite	General	3.9.82
15.	Ibn Outait	Kanoo	General	5.9.82
16.	Najran	Orri	General	7.9.82
19.	Pacific Exporters	UEP	Steel/Gen.	7.9.82
20.	Meghna	Orri	General	5.9.82
22.	Luke Lu	Gosaibi	Gen./Contrs.	4.9.82
23.	Pancha Abha	Orri	Gen./Contrs.	7.9.82
24.	Neckar Express	Alireza	Containers	7.9.82
25.	Kazukawa Maru	Kanoo	Containers	7.9.82
26.	Hallanic Star	Gulf	Gen./Rice	8.9.82
28.	Torm America	Alsaada	General	7.9.82
30.	Eldim Hope	Alireza	General	8.9.82

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BRIEFS

WASHINGTON, (AFP) — The United States and Japan have signed a three-year aviation agreement providing for new services. From next April United Airlines will fly daily from Seattle or Portland to Tokyo, and there will be more charter flights to Japan by U.S. companies. Japan air lines for its past will start a Tokyo-Chicago service, and obtains pick-up and set-down rights at Los Angeles on its Tokyo-Brazil run.

KUWAIT, (AP) — The Italian company, Technipetrol International was awarded a \$26.5 million contract Wednesday for the building of glass bottle factory in the Shuaiba industrial area. The 22 month contract was signed between the Italian company and the Gulf Glass Industrial Company in which the Kuwait government has a 28 percent share.

BUENOS AIRES, (AP) — The cost of living in Argentina rose 14.7 percent in August and 90.6 percent during the first eight months of the year, the government has announced. The increase was slightly less than July's 16.3 percent, the highest monthly increase since the military government took power following a March 1976 coup.

PARIS, (AFP) — A government labor inspector Wednesday held a meeting at the strike-bound Talbot Car Works in Poissy near Paris, to hear union and management

views on eight sackings and other aspects of the dispute. But the management representative, personnel director Claude Sapce, left the meeting 15 minutes after it started, giving no reason. The meeting continued without him.

BRUSSELS, (R) — The Belgian national bank said it cut bank rate by 0.5 point to 12.5 percent, effective Thursday. The bank said it cut the rate on ordinary advances by 0.5 point to 13.50 percent effective Thursday. It also cut the interest rates on treasury certificates of deposit for one-month by 0.35 point to 13.15 percent and for two-month by 0.25 point to 13.45 percent effective immediately.

COPENHAGEN, (R) — Danish seasonally adjusted unemployment fell to 243,900 in July from a downward adjusted 246,300 in June and compared with 225,600 a year ago, the statistics bureau said. It said 9.3 percent of the workforce was jobless in July against 9.4 percent in June and 8.6 percent in July 1981.

WASHINGTON, (R) — Federally insured commercial banks will have to file reports on problem loans beginning with the quarter ending Dec. 31, a spokesman for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC) said. Initially, FDIC wanted the new rules to take effect for the current quarter ending Sept. 30.

Financial Roundup

Dollar rates forge ahead

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Sept. 8 — The dollar made some rapid gains on the European foreign exchange markets on Wednesday, recovering from the losses of earlier opening this week. On the bullion markets, gold and silver fell back sharply in profit-taking sales to take gold to \$456 levels compared with over \$500 in European trading the day before, while silver lost nearly \$1 to trade at \$8.80 compared with \$9.85 on Tuesday. The decline in both gold and silver price, started on the New York markets Tuesday night, but dealers described Wednesday's falls as rapid and sustained, once again underlying the concerns expressed over the present trends in bullion prices.

In the local markets, Wednesday saw a day of mixed results, with some sharp swings in short-term rial deposit rates. The trend was one of upward movement, but dealers said there was two-way dealing with institutions both bidding and unloading funds onto the market.

The week-fixed deposit was the most erratic and traded around 7 3/4 - 8 1/4 percent to 8 - 8 1/2 percent levels, but the one month JIBOR was steadier at 9 1/4 - 10 1/4 percent. This is 1/4 percent higher than Tuesday closing rates.

In the longer periods, the one-year deposit was quoted at 11 1/4 - 11 3/4 %, although the Bahraini-based OBU's — offshore banking units — were quoting at 11 1/4 - 11 3/4 percent levels with some activity

reported in that tenor. The exchange markets were volatile too, registering a spot rial/dollar rate of 3.4403-12 on opening, but later rising to 3.4403-15 by close of business and indicating some buying interest from institution and individuals.

The local spot mirrored the fortunes of the American currency on the European markets, where the dollar closed the day at much higher trading ranges. The German mark fell to 2.4900 despite some Bundesbank support while the French franc fell to below the 7.00 level to trade at 7.0210 compared with 6.98/6.99 on Tuesday. The dollar was supported by a firm reserve "Fed fund" prime lending rate of 10 1/2 % — 11 percent in New York on Tuesday night, and the apparent deadlock on resolving debtor countries' rescheduling of loan agreements.

The decision by the Canadian government not to bail out Dome Petroleum of Canada also unsettled the markets, with the Canadian corporation reportedly owing to creditor something in excess of Canadian dollars 1 billion. The other currency news was the same — with the yen falling to 259.60 from 258.00 and the Swiss franc to 2.1270 from 2.0870 levels.

LONDON (AP) — Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):
London 460.75
Paris 415.71
Frankfurt 469.00
Zurich 456.00
Hong Kong 474.34

Iran oil exports average 1.5m bpd

LONDON, Sept. 8 (R) — Iranian oil exports averaged 1.5 million barrels daily (bpd) in the past two weeks despite Iraqi efforts to throttle the flow through the Kharg Island terminal, the Iran National News Agency (IRNA), monitored here, quoted Iranian Oil Minister Muhammad Gharazi as saying.

IRNA quoted Gharazi as saying the oil revenues covered Iran's foreign exchange needs.

Western oil industry sources said Iranian exports of 1.5 million bpd implied total production of around two million when allowance was made for domestic refining.

The Western oil industry sources also noted the figure was not far down on that for July, before Iraq launched air raids on Iran's Kharg Island terminal and threatened to sink tankers that went there.

Some ships have still made the trip, with Iran's below-average oil prices offsetting soaring insurance and freight rates.

Meanwhile, Nigeria is still opposed to suggestions that the differential of \$1.50 over the OPEC benchmark price of \$34 be increased, sources said.

The Nicosia based Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported at the weekend that a majority of OPEC experts meeting in Vienna last week backed an increase of up to \$2.30 per barrel differentials charged on high quality African crudes.

Nigeria, along with Iran and Libya, wants a cut in the official 7.5 million bpd OPEC ceiling to allow Iran and Libya higher quotas.

In another development on the oil front, the Communist Party daily Neues Deutsch-land reported in East Berlin, that the Soviet

Union will reduce its oil deliveries to East Germany next year by 10 percent.

Supplies from the Soviet Union, which provides 90 percent of East Germany's oil needs, increased every year until 1980, when it was announced they would be frozen at 19 million tons for five years. The official newspaper said an agreement signed at the Leipzig Trade Fair Tuesday between the Soviet export organization Soyuznefteexport and the director of East Germany's major state oil refinery at Schwedt on the Polish border called for deliveries in 1983 of 17.1 million tons.

U.S. relaxes ban on French firm

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (R) — The Commerce Department said formally it is limiting its ban on export shipments to Dresser Industries of France to oil and gas equipment and technology only, but a complete ban on exports of U.S. goods to Creusot-Loire Sa is still in effect.

The original sanctions banned sale of all U.S. products and technologies to companies that sell equipment for construction of the disputed Soviet natural gas pipeline.

The department intended to narrow the Creusot-Loire sanction as well, but did not as Creusot-Loire objected to other changes in the sanctions, a department spokesman said.

He said the ban has been changed to include in-country subsidiaries of the parent company.

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As Koch, Meyfarth shatter world marks

Ferner pushes Coe to second spot in 800m

ATHENS, Sept. 8 (R) — Marita Koch of East Germany sliced nearly half a second off her women's 400 meters world record with a magnificently aggressive run at the European Athletics Championships here Wednesday night.

But there was a shock defeat for world record holder Sebastian Coe in the final of the 800 meters, where he was overhauled in the closing stretch by Hans-Peter Ferner of West Germany and beaten into second place.

Another world mark was felled in the women's 800 meters when the Soviet Union's Tamara Bykova, clearing 2.02 meters to eclipse the old mark of 2.01 set by Sara Simeoni of Italy in 1978. Simeoni had to settle for third place behind Soviet Union's Tamara Bykova.

Koch, the Olympic champion, sped home in 48.15 seconds. 45 of a second inside her old mark set three years ago in Turin. The race had been billed as a showdown between Koch and the powerful Czech Jarmila Kratochvilova, the Olympic silver medalist who beat the East German in last year's World Cup.

But the battle was never really joined with Koch, running in the lane immediately inside Kratochvilova, catching her great rival com-

ing off the back straight and then powering well clear. Kratochvilova did make some impression over the final few meters, but finished a well beaten second in 48.85 with Tatana Kocenbova of Czechoslovakia third in 50.55.

The men's 800 meters final brought a stunning upset with Ferner outpacing the heavily favored British runner down the finishing straight to win the gold medal. Coe took over the lead, with East Germany's defending champion Olaf Beyer at his shoulder, at the end of the first lap and coming off the final

bend looked to have the race at his mercy.

But the unfancied Ferner, with only the ninth fastest time in Europe this year, came striding past him down the straight to win in one minute 46.33 seconds. Coe was second in 1:46.68 and Finland's Jorma Haerkoenen third in 1:46.90.

The defeat extended an unhappy sequence of 800 meters races for Coe in major championships. He was beaten into third place in the 1978 European Championships by Beyer and compatriot Steve Ovett and had to settle for second place behind Ovett at the 1980

Olympics.

Part of the reason for his defeat was almost certainly his recent seven-week layoff with a stress fracture of the leg. "I'm utterly and completely disappointed. I just can't understand it," was Coe's first reaction to the biggest upset of the championships.

Shot putter Udo Beyer and long jumper Lutz Dombrowski displayed East Germany's strength in field events by setting championship records with their opening qualifying efforts.

World record holder Beyer opened with a throw of 20.14 meters, six centimeters further than his winning throw in the 1978 European Championships in Prague. Remigius Machura of Czechoslovakia and Janis Bojars of the Soviet Union also reached 20 meters with their opening throws.

Olympic champion Dombrowski produced the best long jump in Europe this year, a leap of 8.25 meters to confirm that after a lean year he is back to his best form for these championships. His jump added seven centimeters to the championship record.

Britain's Daley Thompson, the Olympic champion, increased his lead over world record holder Juergen Hingsen of West Germany.

Results of finals

Men
100m: 1. Frank Emmelmann (East Germany) 10.21 secs, 2. Pier-Francesco Pavoni (Italy) 10.25, 3. Marian Woronin (Poland) 10.28, 4. Cameron Sharp (Britain) 10.29, 5. Nikolai Sidoren (Soviet Union) 10.52.
200m: 1. Hans-Peter Ferner (West Germany) 1:46.33 secs, 2. Sebastian Coe (Britain) 1:46.68, 3. Jorma Haerkoenen (Finland) 1:46.90, 4. Gary Cook (Britain) 1:46.94, 5. Rob Druppers (Holland) 1:47.06.
400m: 1. Marita Koch (East Germany) 48.15 secs (world record), 2. Jarmila Kratochvilova (Czechoslovakia) 48.85, 3. Tatana Kocenbova (Czechoslovakia) 50.55, 4. Sabine Busch (East Germany) 50.57, 5. Irina Baskakova (Soviet Union) 50.58.
800m: 1. Uwe Hohn (East Germany) 1:34.34 meters, 2. Heino Pusa (Soviet Union) 89.36, 3. Detlef Michel (East Germany) 89.32, 4. Dainis Kula (Soviet Union) 87.84, 5. Arto Haerkoenen (Finland) 86.76.
1500m (after seven events): 1. Daley Thompson

(Britain) 6.255 points, 2. Juergen Hingsen (West Germany) 6.103, 3. Siegfried Wentz (West Germany) 5.925, 4. Siegfried Stark (East Germany) 5.898, 5. Valeri Kachanov (Soviet Union) 5.862.
100m: 1. Marlies Goehe (East Germany) 11.01 secs, 2. Baerbel Wöckel (East Germany) 11.20, 3. Rose-Aimee Bacoul (France) 11.29, 4. Anelia Nuneva (Bulgaria) 11.30, 5. Gerdine Walther (East Germany) 11.38.
200m: 1. Marita Koch (East Germany) 48.15 secs (world record), 2. Jarmila Kratochvilova (Czechoslovakia) 48.85, 3. Tatana Kocenbova (Czechoslovakia) 50.55, 4. Sabine Busch (East Germany) 50.57, 5. Irina Baskakova (Soviet Union) 50.58.
400m: 1. Uwe Hohn (East Germany) 1:34.34 meters, 2. Heino Pusa (Soviet Union) 89.36, 3. Detlef Michel (East Germany) 89.32, 4. Dainis Kula (Soviet Union) 87.84, 5. Arto Haerkoenen (Finland) 86.76.
1500m (after seven events): 1. Daley Thompson

Rush's last-minute goal gives Liverpool top berth

LONDON, Sept. 8 (R) — Champions Liverpool scored twice in the last eight minutes to beat Nottingham Forest 4-3 and climb to the top of the English Football First Division Tuesday night.

Liverpool, who were trailing 3-2 at the interval after new signing David Hodgson had twice put them ahead, had to wait until the 82nd minute for striker Graeme Souness to equalize. Welsh international Ian Rush hit Liverpool's last-minute winner, moving onto Alan Kennedy's through ball and rounding Forest's Dutch keeper Hans Van Breukelen before rolling the ball into the empty net.

Forest's Stephen Hodge struck twice to cancel Liverpool's first half goals and Peter Davenport grabbed another to give his side a half-time lead.

Liverpool swept to the top after Notts County midfielder Mark Goodwin had brought to an end Manchester City's 100 percent record and short spell as leaders. City, who had 20-year-old reserve Alex Williams in place of injured regular goalkeeper Joe Corrigan, battled gamely for an equalizer after Goodwin had scored in the 13th minute.

First Division newcomers Watford bounced back from their 1-0 defeat by Man-

chester City Saturday to beat Swansea 2-1. Luther Blissett scored a twice taken penalty on the stroke of half-time to put Watford on the road to victory. Nigel Callaghan got their second in the 70th minute, Nigel Stevenson grabbing a late consolation goal for the Welsh side.

Gerry Ryan's first half goal against Arsenal was enough to give struggling Brighton, who had conceded 10 goals in their first three games, their first win of the season. Problems continued to mount for Arsenal manager Terry Neill, whose new \$2,600,000 strike force of Tony Woodcock and Lee Chapman are still struggling to find their goal touch. The Londoners have scored only twice in four games.

John Wark gave Ipswich a deserved 1-0 first-half lead against West Ham but Frank Lampard equalized after West Ham goalkeeper Paul Cooper easily saved a weak penalty shot from Ray Stewart.



TOGETHER: East Germany's Frank Emmelmann and Italy's Pier-Francesco Pavoni (right) pose together after a camera was needed to separate them in the 100 meters final. The event was won by Emmelmann in 10.21.

Manager Terry Neill puts the blame on frustration

Arsenal's big guns way off the mark

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP) — Arsenal manager Terry Neill blames frustration for the four-game winless streak that has left his expensive team anchored in the lower reaches of the English First Division soccer standings.

Arsenal started the season with a new 1 million pound strikeforce of Tony Woodcock and Lee Chapman and a new attacking strategy. Woodcock and Chapman have yet to hit it off as a combination and Arsenal has scored only two goals in its four outings.

England international Woodcock, signed from FC Cologne, has looked fairly impressive, but former Stoke star Chapman has seemed out of his depth.

But Neill refuses to blame 22-year-old Chapman for the north London club's early season slump. "We've all got to show a bit of character before we can get sorted out," he said. "We've had a poor start and frustration has crept in."

Arsenal lost at Brighton in midweek and Chapman, who scored 17 goals for Stoke last season, had another shocker. "It is just not happening — for me or the team," he admitted. Chapman will be looking for an improvement Saturday, when Arsenal travel

to play a club with a different sort of problem, Coventry City.

The unfashionable midlands club has won both its home matches, but a midweek triumph over Sunderland was watched by a crowd of only 8,190. That was Coventry's lowest home attendance for 14 years.

Liverpool, bidding for a record-shattering 14th league championship, moved to the top of the standings after only four games defending Nottingham Forest in a midweek thriller at Anfield.

The defending champions host enterprising and enterprising First Division newcomers Luton Town Saturday, but Luton's former Liverpool defender Richard Money misses the match through injury.

Luton striker Paul Walsh underlined his potential with a hat-trick in his team's 5-3 triumph over Notts County last week-end and will be hoping to impress against a Liverpool team that has won its last six home matches.

Another promoted team, Watford, has culled nine points from its first four games, and entertains West Bromwich Albion Saturday, while the other new boys, Norwich City, will be looking for a first victory at home to Southampton.

Soccer results		
English Division One		
Brighton	1	Arsenal 0
Coventry City	1	Sunderland 0
Liverpool	4	Nottingham Forest 3
Notts County	1	Manchester City 0
Watford	2	Swansea City 1
West Ham	1	Ipswich 1
Division Two		
Burnley	4	Carlisle 1
Cambridge	1	Barnsley 0
Crystal Palace	2	Sheff. Wednesday 0
Fulham	1	O.P. Rangers 1
Grimsby	5	Blackburn 0
Oldham	1	Rotherham 0
Sheff. Wednesday	3	Bolton 1
Wolverhampton	5	Charlton 0
Division Three		
Bris. Rovers	2	Gillingham 1
Newport County	2	Plymouth 2
Sheff. United	2	Huddersfield 0
Walsall	2	Preston 1
Wigan	3	Bradford 2
Wrexham	0	Lincoln 1
Division Four		
Blackpool	1	Bury 1
Crewe	4	Bristol City 1
Halifax	2	Darlington 0
Hull	4	York 0
Northampton	1	Chester 0
Rochdale	2	Hartlepool 1
Southport	3	Stockport 0

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While unheralded Harmon outlasts Teltscher

Shriver seals Martina's fate

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova was denied a shot at the Grand Slam and a \$500,000 bonus Tuesday when she was upset by her doubles partner, Pam Shriver, 1-6, 7-6, 6-2 in the quarterfinals of the U.S. Open Tennis Championships.

It was only the second loss this year for Navratilova, who has dominated women's tennis, and stopped a 41-match winning streak. In another upset, Rodney Harmon surprised eighth-seeded Eliot Teltscher 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 3-6, 7-6 in a men's fourth-round match.

"She had all the pressure on her," the seventh-seeded Shriver said of the Czechoslovakian-born left-hander. "I feel sorry for her, but I'm happy for myself, of course."

Wimbledon champion Jimmy Connors of the U.S. sustained his attempt for a fourth U.S. Open title with a 6-3, 6-3, 6-4 victory over 1972 winner Ilie Nastase of Romania. Nastase hurled verbal abuse at the umpire, threw a towel at the official and received a penalty point for hitting a ball in the direction of the ball boy. But Connors shrugged off the antics and reached the quarterfinal with his seventh consecutive victory over the Romanian. Connors now meets Harmon in the last eight.

Also advancing into the quarterfinals was fourth-seeded Guillermo Vilas, who outlasted Hard-serving Steve Denton, the No. 12 seed, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 7-6, 6-3.

Navratilova won the first set in 17 minutes

as she broke the 20-year-old Shriver in the fourth and sixth games. Navratilova, who had reached the quarterfinals without losing a set, appeared to be heading for the semifinals when she broke Shriver in the ninth game of the second set for a 5-4 lead.

But Shriver broke back in the 10th game and fought off a break point in the 11th game before holding serve. After Navratilova held serve to send the second set into a tiebreaker, Shriver lost the first point when she netted a forehand volley, then quickly pulled into a 2-1 lead as Navratilova netted the ball twice.

But Shriver doublefaulted to even the score, then she again took the lead when Navratilova found the net with a forehand volley. The tiebreaker then went on serve as Shriver won 7-5, tying the match at 1-1.

In the third set, the two held serve until the fifth game, when two unforced errors gave Shriver a 30-0 lead. A forehand down the line made it 40-0 before Navratilova took the next two points.

But Shriver broke her opponent when Navratilova's forehand, off a service return, sailed long. She broke Navratilova again in the seventh game, again at 30, for a 5-2 lead.

Navratilova, who had won the last three Grand Slam tournaments — the Australian and French opens, and Wimbledon — had a break point at 40-30, in the eighth game, but a cross-court backhand went wide to bring the score to deuce. When she netted a backhand, an unforced error, Shriver had the advantage, and she closed out the match with a forehand volley passing shot.

Harmon, who was wild-carded into this year's U.S. Open ranked 221st in the world. He advanced to the fourth round by defeating Rolf Gehring of West Germany, Henrik Sundstrom of Sweden and Chris Lewis of New Zealand. A member of the 1980 Junior Davis Cup team, Harmon and Teltscher battled evenly most of the afternoon on the grandstand court.

In the fifth set, Harmon was serving for the match at 5-3, only to fall behind love-40. He rallied to deuce before having to save another break point.

He won the next two points to reach match point, then double faulted. Teltscher went on to break the amateur, then hold serve to knot the match at 5-5. Harmon finally advanced to the quarterfinals when he won the fifth-set tiebreaker 7-1.

Vilas struggles

Vilas roared from behind for his victory over Denton. The Argentine dropped the first two sets before capturing the third set and forcing the fourth to a tiebreaker, which he won 7-4. Then he broke Denton in the eighth game of the fifth set to take control of the match, winning the next game and the match at love.

Also advancing to the quarterfinals were five-time champion Chris Evert Lloyd and Tom Gullikson, both with straight-set victories. Lloyd defeated No. 16 seed Zina Garrison 6-4, 6-3, while Gullikson downed Jaime Fillol of Chile 6-4, 6-3, 6-3. Lloyd became the last woman to reach the quarterfinals, where she will face Bonnie Gadusek.

The victory over Garrison was her closest match of the tournament. In her previous three triumphs against Pilar Vasquez, Kelly Henry and Kate Latham, the second-seeded Lloyd had never lost more than two games in any set. Gullikson, whose brother, Tim, was a first-round loser against defending champion John McEnroe, next faces Vilas in the last eight stage.

Connors proved too good to the temperamental Nastase, who was fined \$1,000 for his tantrums on court. Only in the third set did the 36-year-old Nastase find his old touch and ran Connors close in every game. But the left-handed American weathered the late storm to triumph.



INCHING TOWARDS TITLE: Jimmy Connors, bidding for his fourth U.S. Open title, rushes out to meet a Nastase return during their pre-quarterfinal match in New York Tuesday. Connors won at 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

Bengals could better last season's showing

By Susan Saporito
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON, Sept. 8 — The teams in the AFC Central seem to be laying stress on the adage "old is gold." And the Bengals more than proved it by their last season's performance.

But the Steelers, packed with veterans, could match the Bengals this season with their steady defense as they vie for the division honors. Cleveland Browns and Houston Oilers could bring up the rear, but a surprise from the can't be ruled out.

Pittsburgh Steelers: Twelve veterans on the Steelers know what it's like to win four Super Bowls. And lots of anxious rookies are running around. There's not much in between.

U.S. Football curtain raiser

The drafts of the early 1970's produced the nucleus of Super Bowl talent and they remain the stars of the team.

The Steelers could make it if the injuries are minimal. Lynn Swann and John Stallworth are gifted receivers but will their past injuries plague them? In '81 Terry Bradshaw managed to keep the team moving, but broke his hand in a Monday night game. The fate of the Steelers was left in the hands of young Mark Malone when Bradshaw's backup, Cliff Stoudt was on injured reserves.

George Perles, the assistant coach who created the great Steel Curtain defensive lines went to the USFL and took the 4-3 defense with him. A few bright spots remain in the Steeler defense. Namely middle linebacker Jack Lampert, strong safety Donnie Shell and cornerback Mel Blount and lively rookie defender Edmund Nelson, an end.

Rookie Walter Abercrombie, the No. 1 draft pick out of Baylor, who twisted his knee in the second exhibition game, could provide the spark the Steelers need. And the offensive line returns intact. The Steelers are

expected to finish first with a 10-6 record.

Cincinnati Bengals: The Cincinnati bomb finally exploded last season and coach Forrest Gregg lit the fuse. After a mediocre start in 1981, with quarterback Ken Anderson booed and benched, Forrest Gregg had a change of heart and started Anderson in a road game against the Jets.

Suddenly, with help from the hands of Cris Collinsworth, the Bengals won seven of their next eight games. But in the Super Bowl, the Bengals went flat. However, with a year of championship play under their belts, the Bengals could still come out striking.

With Anderson's Super Bowl hunger, the Bengals are expected to finish 10-6.

Cleveland Browns: The 1981 season ended with a dismal 5-11 record for the Browns. Quarterback Brian Sipe has been the NFL's leading passer in '80, but he dropped to 22nd in '81.

In the past, passing was just something the Oilers did to give Earl Campbell a breather. The Oilers' offense shows three significant changes — the addition of ex-packer tackle Mark Koncar and No. 1 draft pick Mike Munchak and the switch of Tim Wilson from the backfield to a blocking tight-end spot.

Unknown Ve confident of beating Jones

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AFP) — Fijian unknown Sakaria Ve flew into London Wednesday to add to the mounting problems of British and Commonwealth Welterweight boxing champion Colin Jones.

The 23-year-old Jones was scheduled to challenge Hans Henrik Palm of Denmark for the Dane's European title at Wembley next Tuesday.

Last February Jones was robbed of his title chance against Palm in Copenhagen by appendicitis, and Palm easily disposed of French replacement George Warusfel to take the then vacant crown. Jones' big night was due to come again on Tuesday but Palm turned down the fight, which would have earned him a cool 30,000 pounds.

That was when Ve, a 26-year-old popping boxer, stepped in as a replacement on the Wembley bill. After a sapping 31 hours flight he donned the traditional dress of grass skirt and waved a Fijian war club — an ulu — at a London hotel as he said: "I'm confident I'll be going home with that title."

Ve is rated 14th in the World Boxing Council (WBC) standings and his manager Bobby Laeoff claims: "If he fought in a fashionable country he would be in the top ten. He's a boxer and a fighter to the last. He also packs a powerful punch in both hands."

Meanwhile promoter Barrett has informed the European Boxing Union (EBU) that he intends to hold Palm to a contract to defend against Jones, and will stage the match at Wembley in November. The Dane, who has been warned by the EBU that he might be stripped of his title unless he boxed Jones at Wembley on Sept. 14, had adamantly declared that he will not be there.

This follows a dispute between his manager and Jones' manager, Eddie Thomas, who won the fight on a purse offer but could not stage it in Wales and decided to pass it on to Wembley. The only reply the EBU has received to their warning to Palm that he might lose the title outside the ring has been a letter from his manager's lawyer.

Mayer bros. included in U.S. Davis squad

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP) — John McEnroe, Peter Fleming and the Mayer brothers — Gene and Sandy — have been selected by United States Davis Cup captain Arthur Ashe to compete against Australia Oct. 1-3 in the semifinal round of the 1982 Davis Cup competition.

Fleming and McEnroe have played for the U.S. in its two earlier Davis Cup victories over India and Sweden this year. For the Mayers, it will be their first Davis Cup appearance. Their father, Alex, played Davis Cup for Hungary; Gene is ranked sixth in the world. Sandy is ninth.

The semifinal round in Perth will be rematch of the contest between the U.S. and Australia held in Portland, Oregon, last year. The U.S. gained a 5-0 victory in route to winning the Davis Cup for the third time in four years.

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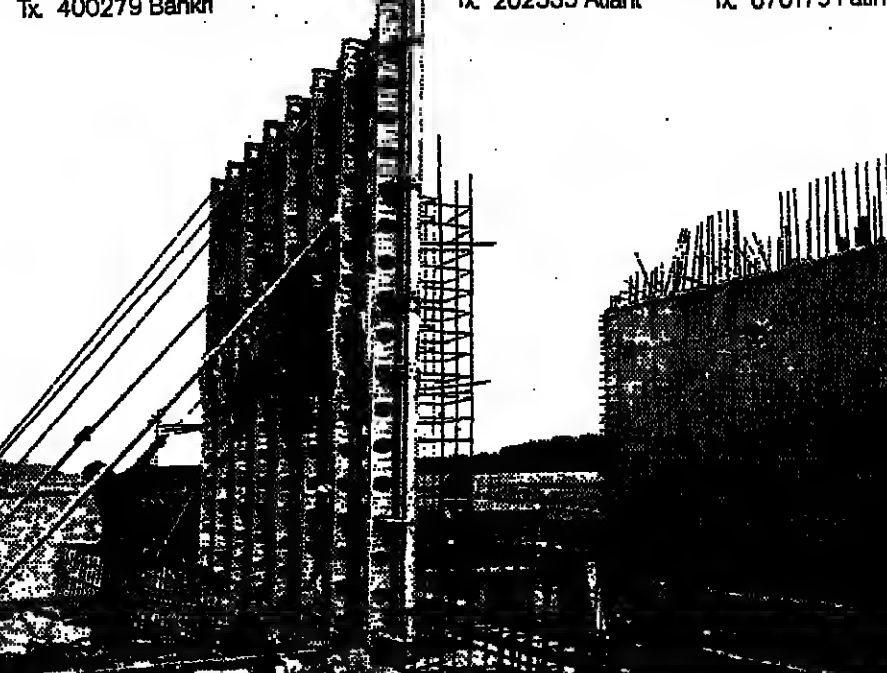
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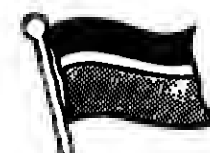
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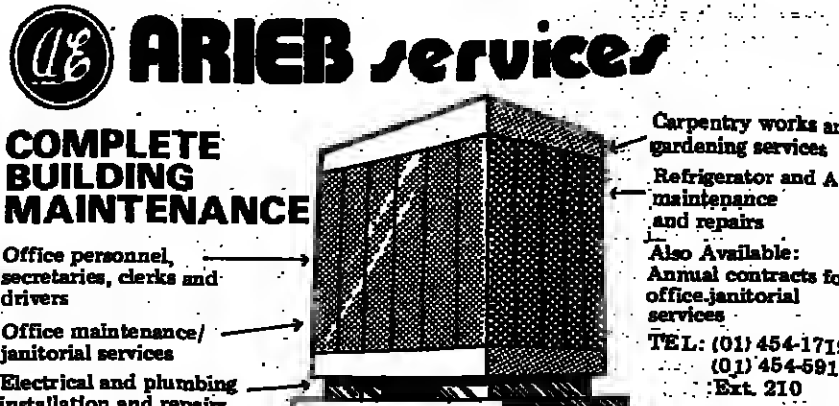
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International

الخميس ٢١ ذو القعدة ١٤٠٢هـ

Grimmest scandal has foreign links

Australian crime ring bared

CANBERRA, Sept. 8 (AP) — A royal inquiry commission whose discovery of a major tax evasion scheme rocked Australia last month now says a vast crime organization with foreign connections has been flourishing in the country.

Part of the commission's report released in parliament Tuesday night said a ring composed of lawyers, financiers and common criminals was involved in drug dealing, gambling and tax fraud and had links with organized crime in Asia and the United States.

"This criminal organization includes the Philippines and several Southeast Asian countries," the report said. "It stretches its tentacles to the United States and there is evidence to suggest that the criminal elements of that country play a role in the execution of the schemes of this organization."

A first volume of the commission's findings was disclosed in parliament two weeks ago and led to the suspension of three senior legal

officers of the Federal Crown Solicitor's Office in Perth. Two other volumes were kept secret at the request of Royal Commissioner Peter Costigan pending further investigations.

But leaks to the Australian press and knowledge of the report's contents by members of the opposition Labor Party forced the government to release Tuesday night an edited version of one chapter from the two volumes being withheld.

In the portion disclosed, the commission said the ring was based in Sydney and regarded Australia as its "playground." So far, the report said, authorities had taken no steps to suppress the organization and some government agencies appeared unaware of its existence.

The Costigan report followed an inquiry into alleged criminal activities by the Painters and Dockers Union of Australia at the request of Liberal Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser. Fraser had hoped the investigation would uncover suspect links between the

union and the Labor opposition but revelations last month appeared rather to have backfired.

Opposition leader Bill Hayden said in parliament and on national television and radio that the Costigan report had uncovered "white-collar masterminds" including the "brightest and best that the Liberal Party has been able to produce." He called it the "grimmiest scandal that has confronted any Australian government since federation in 1900."

The portion of the report released in August alleged that the failure of federal officers to prosecute tax evasion cases had caused the government to lose hundreds of millions of dollars.

One of the most sensational revelations of the Costigan report in August was that of a lawyer in the Perth Crown Solicitor's Office who allegedly gave his office phone number to advertise a vice ring organized by his wife.

In secretary-general's annual report

Wider role for U.N. council suggested

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 8 (AP) — The U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar suggested that the Security Council meet at cabinet level to tackle world problems and said the council could be useful in seeking a Middle East settlement.

Perez de Cuellar also called for a study of how to strengthen U.N. peacekeeping forces — whether by giving them more firepower or more authority or backup guarantees.

The 62-year-old Peruvian made those points Tuesday in his first annual report on the work of the United Nations since starting a five-year term as head of its 20,000-member secretariat Jan. 1.

His 17-page report also said he planned to work out his own scheme for early warning against wars and hoped the Security Council would try to devise better ways to head wars off through "a more stable system of collective international security."

He suggested that for in-depth discussion of such problems, "consideration be given to

the usefulness of holding a meeting of the Security Council at the highest possible level." The U.N. Charter calls for periodic government-level council meetings.

Calling a Middle East settlement "absolutely essential," Perez de Cuellar said the council, "the only place in the world where all of the parties concerned can sit at the same table, could become a most useful forum for this absolutely essential effort," which should involve "other means" than public debate.

Both Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization sometimes attend council meetings, without speaking to each other.

"When, as happened recently, a peacekeeping operation is overrun or brushed aside, the credibility both of the United Nations and of peacekeeping operations as such is severely shaken," Perez de Cuellar said, alluding to what occurred last June 6 when Israeli troops invaded Lebanon.

He recommended that U.N. members, especially Security Council members, "study

urgently the means by which our peacekeeping operations could be strengthened."

He said "an increase in their military capacity or authority" was one possibility — which might give rise to objections — and another possibility was "to underpin the authority of peacekeeping operations by guarantees, including explicit guarantees for collective or individual supportive action."

To avoid the council's tendency to get involved too late in critical situations, he wrote, "it may well be that the secretary-general should play a more forthright role in bringing potentially dangerous situations to the attention of the council."

"I intend to develop a wider and more systematic capacity for fact-finding in potential conflict areas," he went on. "Such efforts would naturally be undertaken in close coordination with the council."

"Moreover, the council itself could devise more swift and responsive procedures for sending good offices missions, military or civilian observers or United Nations presences to areas of potential conflict."

"Such measures could inhibit the deterioration of conflict situations and might also be of real assistance to the parties in resolving incipient disputes by peaceful means."

U.N. correspondents who talked with Perez de Cuellar on Tuesday were given to understand that he was proposing that foreign ministers rather than heads of state participate in the government-level Security Council meeting.

He told the correspondents that he intended to sound out the Soviet Union and France on the idea in visits to those countries scheduled for Sept. 8-12 and Sept. 12-14 and to "see whether they are interested."

Perez de Cuellar said he would have a chance to discuss the proposal with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Foreign Ministers Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union, Claude Cheysson of France and Huang Hua of China when they come here to speak in the U.N. General Assembly's opening debate, set to start Sept. 27.

Perez de Cuellar visits Moscow

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (R) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar flew into Moscow Wednesday for talks with Soviet leaders expected to touch on the situation in Afghanistan.

Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko was at the airport to welcome the U.N. chief, who was then whisked into the city for meetings with other Kremlin officials.

Tanzania to announce verdict on Kenyans

DAR ES SALAAM, Sept. 8 (AP) — A court here will announce Friday the decision of Tanzania's Justice Minister whether kidnapping charges against the confessed leaders of Kenya's failed air force coup are political or criminal in nature, the Tanzania news agency reported.

The agency said Justice Minister Julius Nyerere has returned the case file of Kenyan Air Force Sgt. Pancras Oteyo Ukumu, 33, and Pvt. Hezekiah Ochuka, 26, to Chief Resident Magistrate Goodwill Koroso, who had been hearing arguments on a Kenyan request for extradition of the two soldiers.

Koroso adjourned hearings last week and sent the case file to the minister of justice for a ruling on whether the charges against the two soldiers are political or criminal in nature. Tanzania law prohibits extradition of anyone for charges of a political nature.

Sgt. Ukumu and Pvt. Ochuka flew to Dar Es Salaam in a Kenyan Air Force plane piloted by two majors Aug. 1 as a coup against Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi was collapsing.

The Kenyan government has charged the pair with kidnapping the majors, but the soldiers claim the officers flew the plane willingly in order to escape an imminent attack on Eastleigh Air Base by Kenyan infantry loyal to President Moi.

Defense counsel for the accused has argued that the kidnapping charge is political in nature because the accused were involved in a coup attempt at the time the offense was allegedly committed.

U.S. equipment unloaded for NATO war games

ANTWERP, Belgium, Sept. 8 (R) — Three U.S. Navy cargo ships sailed into North Sea ports and unloaded 24,000 tons of military equipment for use by NATO troops in their autumn war games in West Germany.

Tracked vehicles, trucks, armored personnel carriers and anti-aircraft missile launchers were unloaded here and at Ghent in Belgium and Amsterdam in the Netherlands for transshipment by road and rail to the war games site at Wurzburg.

The Wurzburg exercise will involve about 70,000 troops and with other maneuvers of NATO — the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — from Norway to Turkey will include 300,000 soldiers from Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Luxembourg, the United States and West Germany. An American force of 20,000 troops is arriving from the United States by air.

NATO's annual autumn exercises are designed to test the ability of its forces to work closely as integrated fighting units and to ensure readiness in the event of an attack across the West German border by the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact.

NATO strategists envisage war rumbles of several weeks before any Soviet invasion, and the troops and equipment already prepositioned in Western Europe are seen to be adequate to meet an attack until a massive seafight could be mounted. Naval officials say the first 10 cargo ships arriving in Western European ports would bring more tonnage than a month of maximum airlift.

The three ships which arrived Tuesday left U.S. Gulf and East coast ports about 20 days ago and immediately on arrival here, at Ghent and at Amsterdam their war supplies were lifted off by giant cranes or driven away.

Dutch poll turnout said heavy

THE HAGUE, Sept. 8 (R) — The Dutch turned out in large numbers Wednesday for general elections which opinion polls forecast would be the closest in the Netherlands in modern times. Recent opinion polls have shown the Christian Democrats (CD) of Prime Minister Andreas van Agt running level with the Labor party led by Joop den Uyl in the race to be the largest party in parliament.

If the CD wins, it will almost certainly be able to form a center-right coalition which will make heavy spending cuts and may well accept NATO's nuclear missiles on Dutch soil. But a victory for labor, which flatly rejects the missiles and wants measures to boost employment, will probably set off months of political wrangling as it tries to agree a compromise program with other parties, political commentators said.

Neither party can hope for an overall majority on its own in the key second chamber of parliament, but the largest single party normally becomes the senior member of a ruling coalition and provides the prime minister.

Malaysia downgrades C'wealth

HONG KONG, Sept. 8 (ONS) — Malaysia, once described as the "darling of the British Commonwealth," is steadily downgrading the relationship. The latest example is the decision by Prime Minister Mahathir Muhammad to stay away from the Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting to be held in Suva, Fiji, soon.

Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, who once fought with the British in Malaysia as an anti-Japanese guerrilla in Force 136, says Commonwealth meetings are becoming ineffective. He said in an interview: "These meetings nowadays have little use if we were to think to resolving issues affecting the members. This is particularly true in the case of developing countries."

In a sense, these meetings have lost their rationale. They are organized only because some leaders think that they must be held at a particular time, so now it has become a question of saving the meeting, not working toward saving the Commonwealth.

Mahathir, Ghazali and other senior Ministers have been voicing strong criticism of the Commonwealth for its failure to adjust to 'new realities' in international political

All three ships are "roll-on, roll-off" vessels, with ramps so that wheeled and tracked vehicles can be disembarked quickly.

Other equipment on board was "containerized" for quick unloading by crane. Chartered Belgium trains and trucks are to move the cargo to the exercise zone, where it will be further deployed to units in Western Germany.

The U.S. military sealift command which staging the sea transport exercise has about 170 vessels on hand or on call for world emergencies. Of these, 30 are in its reserve fleet and ready for immediate duty. The rest are in various degrees of readiness. Some could not be mobilized for duty in less than two or three months.

President Ronald Reagan's plan to strengthen the U.S. military includes increasing the reserve fleet from its present 30 ships to support any required rapid deployment to both Southwest Asia and Western Europe.

Vice Adm. Kent Carroll, the U.S. Navy sealift commander said in Antwerp Wednesday that President Reagan would announce the maritime policy within the next six weeks which will revitalize the U.S. maritime industry and strengthen the country's military sealift capacity.

Adm. Carroll, expressing concern that his ships might lack the capacity to supply a protracted European war, said ocean transport was the Achilles' heel in the deployment of combat forces outside the United States. But the Reagan administration had recognized sealift weaknesses, he added, and is proposing to spend \$15 billion over the next five years for ship construction and navy charter of private merchant ships for military use.

Polling stations reported high turnout of voters but there was no clear indication which party this might favor.

A two-hour televised debate Tuesday night between leaders of the four main parties, which had been expected to influence the large number of undecided voters, also produced no clear victor, political commentators said.

However, it emphasized the divisions between Labor on the one hand and the CD, the right-wing Liberals and the centrist Democrats 66 on the other. The CD, Liberals and Democrats 66 propose similar policies on both the nuclear missiles and the economy, key issues of the campaign, and are also likely to win an overall majority in parliament.

But if Labor emerges as the largest party, the other three main parties will be forced under the conventions of Dutch politics to seek a coalition including Labor.

There were no opinion polls on the eve of the election, but the last polls forecast the CD and Labor were each likely to win about 45 seats in the 150-seat second chamber of parliament.

Malaysia downgrades C'wealth

HONG KONG, Sept. 8 (ONS) — Malaysia, once described as the "darling of the British Commonwealth," is steadily downgrading the relationship. The latest example is the decision by Prime Minister Mahathir Muhammad to stay away from the Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting to be held in Suva, Fiji, soon.

Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, who once fought with the British in Malaysia as an anti-Japanese guerrilla in Force 136, says Commonwealth meetings are becoming ineffective. He said in an interview: "These meetings nowadays have little use if we were to think to resolving issues affecting the members. This is particularly true in the case of developing countries."

In a sense, these meetings have lost their rationale. They are organized only because some leaders think that they must be held at a particular time, so now it has become a question of saving the meeting, not working toward saving the Commonwealth.

Mahathir, Ghazali and other senior Ministers have been voicing strong criticism of the Commonwealth for its failure to adjust to 'new realities' in international political



UNBEARABLE: Grizzly bears at the Los Angeles Zoo engage in some bare-fanged tussling while bearing up to the heat Wednesday morning. Most of southern California sweltered under temperatures in the high 90s.

Hong Kong future 'lies with Peking'

HONG KONG, Sept. 8 (AP) — Britain and Communist China will have reached an agreement on Hong Kong's future long before the lease on its new territories expires in 1997, a British member of Parliament wrote in a Chinese paper Wednesday.

In an article published in the *Ming Pao*, Robert Adley, chairman of the British-Chinese parliamentary group, advised Hong Kong people "don't panic. Don't expect instant solutions and finally, don't forget Beijing (Peking)."

Adley warned against expectations that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to China later this month would bring an instant solution to the problem of Hong Kong's future.

"My main fear, following my latest visit to Hong Kong, is an eruption of disappointment, frustration and anger if Mrs. Thatcher's Beijing visit does not produce something to satisfy the people of Hong Kong," he said.

"Britain recognizes she has a responsibility to try to achieve a future status representing the wishes of the majority of the Hong Kong people... But the future status of Hong Kong depends ultimately on Beijing."

He said, "if China wants Hong Kong next week, all she has to do is to remove her own border guards from the frontier. So it would be wise for the Hong Kong people to look at the situation not through their own eyes but through those of the People's Republic."

Hundreds killed in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 8 (AP) — A civil defense commander has backed up a claim by three peasant women that army troops massacred hundreds of unarmed villagers in a recent anti-guerrilla drive.

The government denied the women's report, made at a press conference Monday organized by the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission. "This is misinformation," a military spokesman said.

But the commander, who asked not to be identified for security reasons, said Tuesday that troops had killed 400 persons, some of them armed rebels, but most unarmed civilians. The commander said civilians were "subversives." They machine-gunned about 60 old women who had sought refuge in a house," he said.

The commander, stationed at Santa Clara, eight kilometers south of the site of the alleged massacre, claimed to have seen dozens of bodies a few days after the attacks, which purportedly began Aug. 18. The women said government troops used U.S.-built A-37 fighter-bombers, incendiary bombs, grenades and automatic weapons to massacre 300 unarmed villagers. The alleged attack took place in a village 70 kilometers from Cador in a stronghold of leftist insurgents fighting the U.S.-backed government.

Drought grips Indonesia

By Peter Griffiths

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia is in the grip of a serious drought which has resulted in water shortages in big cities, a major outbreak of cholera in Kalimantan (Borneo) and famine in Irian Jaya (New Guinea).

Many parts of the archipelago have received no rain for three months in an unusually severe dry season. Reservoirs are at dangerously low levels and the all-important rice crop will be damaged.

In Jakarta, where authorities have called on people to save water, canals which in many parts of the city are used for washing clothes, personal hygiene and other purposes have been reduced to feid trickles or have dried up completely.

Fresh water is being shipped more than

Moi, Kaunda propose OAU summit

NAIROBI, Sept. 8 (AP) — Organization of African Unity Chairman Daniel Arap Moi Wednesday urged all member states to attend an extraordinary summit conference before the end of the year in an as yet unspecified location.

The official Kenya News Agency, in a report on Wednesday's talks here between Moi — the Kenyan president — and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, said the two leaders "reviewed in detail the possibility of holding an extraordinary summit before the end of this year."

They "expressed a common view that a dynamic compromise (should) be initiated to save the OAU." KNA said that Moi urged OAU members to take part in the summit "when it shall be reconvened so as to tackle outstanding continental problems."

The agency made no mention of where the conference would take place. This year's 19th

640 kilometers from already parched Jakarta to Pontianak, capital of west Kalimantan, where the drought is even more serious.

There the flow of two rivers which normally supply the city with washing and drinking water, the Landak and the Kapuas, has become so weak that up to 40 kilometers inland the water has become saltish.

According to the Jakarta daily *Merdeka*, water from Jakarta is being supplied to the 300,000 inhabitants of Pontianak by fire engines and tankers. Long queues of people with buckets are a daily sight.

A \$11 million French government-aided water purification project on the Landak River has ceased functioning owing to salinization and the area is suffering a major cholera outbreak. About 1,000 persons are hospitalized with the disease.

Several states boycotted the Tripoli session because of the presence in the Libyan capital of a delegation from the Saharan Republic proclaimed in the western Sahara by the Polisario Front. The SADR was admitted to the OAU by a controversial decision in February. Other states were absent from this year's summit because they objected to Libyan foreign policy.

After his talks with Moi, Kaunda will visit Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Cameroon, reportedly to discuss the OAU summit. None of the four countries sent delegations to the Tripoli summit. Kaunda is accompanied by a member of the Zambian central committee, Reuben Kamanga, and Foreign Minister Lameck Goma.

Americans ignored file about Communist agent

TORONTO, Sept. 8 (R) — Klaus Fuchs, the spy who betrayed atom bomb secrets to Moscow, could have been caught five years before his arrest if U.S. intelligence chiefs had read their own files, according to a Canadian magazine.

The German-born scientist, believed to have speeded up Soviet production of the atom bomb by 25 months, appeared on a Nazi list of "known Communist agents" in documents captured by U.S. forces in Germany in 1945, *Maclean's* magazine said.

Maclean's quoted an unnamed Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agent as saying: "Obviously we would have been suspicious about anything the Nazis said. To be condemned by them was almost a recommendation... But we would have launched an investigation had we seen the allegation."

Maclean's said the documents had been gathering dust since 1945 in the Washington national archives.

Min				Max			
C F C F				C F C F			
Amsterdam	14	57	20	68	cloudy		
Athens	22	72	33	91	clear		
Batavia	29	84	38	100	clear		
Bombay	25	77	29	84	cloudy		
Berlin	10	50	20	68	clear		
Buenos Aires	8	46	18	64	clear		
Cairo	22	72	35	95	clear		
Caracas	5	28	28	82	clear		
Chicago	6	61	21	70	clear		
Copenhagen	13	55	14	57	cloudy		
Dublin	11	52	16	61	cloudy		
Frankfurt	13	55	24	75	cloudy		
Geneva	11	52	18	64	cloudy		
Helsinki	5	41	13	55	clear		
Hong Kong	24	75	30	86	clear		
Jakarta	23	73	32	90	clear		
Kuala Lumpur	23	73	32	90	clear		
London	13	55	22	72	cloudy		
Los Angeles	19	66	30	88	clear		
Madrid	13	55	19	64	clear		
Manila	24	75	32	90	rain		
Mexico City	13	55	25	77	clear		
Miami	28	82	31	88	cloudy		
Montreal	2	36	17	63	cloudy		
Moscow	7	45	14	57	cloudy		
New Delhi	26	79	37	99	clear		
New York	17	63	32	72	clear		
Nicosia	21	70	36	97	clear		
Oslo	9	48	10	50	clear		
Paris	15	59	20	68	cloudy		
Peking	19	66	29	84	clear		
Rio de Janeiro	14	57	25	77	cloudy		
Rome	19	66	27	81	clear		
San Francisco	14	57	25	77	clear		
Seoul	17	63	28	82	clear		
Singapore	24	75	36	96	clear		
Stockholm	3	37	14	57	rain		
Sydney	8	46	19	66	clear		
Taipei	26	79	33	91	clear		
Tokyo	22	72	35	77	cloudy		
Toronto	9	44	15	59	cloudy		
Vancouver	16	61	20	68	cloudy		
Vienna	18	64	29	84	cloudy		